

DAKOTA'S LEGISLATURE

IT ORGANIZES FOR THE 14TH SESSION'S WORK.

Resolution Passed Favoring the Re-appointment of Judge Barnes--List of the Standing Committees Appointed.

(Special Dispatch to the Tribune.)

THE ORGANIZATION.
YANKTON, Jan. 12.—Yankton has been all astir during the past week speculating upon the organization of the legislature and the important measures that would probably come before it. Yesterday the fourteenth session of the Dakota legislature began by organizing and electing the following officers. Council: President, Geo. H. Walsh, of Grand Forks; secretary, E. B. Dawson, of Clay; assistant secretary, Moses Liverman, of Lawrence; engrossing clerk, J. B. Hall, of Brookings county; sergeant-at-arms, Jacob Branch, of Yankton; fireman, B. S. Fuller, of Minnehaha; chaplain, Rev. McReady, of Yankton House. Speaker, Dr. J. A. Harding, of Deadwood, chief clerk, Frank J. Mead, of Mandan; assistant clerk, J. C. Pyatt, of Richland; engrossing clerk, E. N. Falk, of Traill; sergeant-at-arms, Knut Paulson, of Turner; fireman, F. K. Berry, of Minnehaha; chaplain, Rev. Bronson, of Yankton.

NORTH DAKOTA
and the Black Hills had the organization their own way, and Southern Dakota, to use the vernacular, is somewhat "left." The only feeling rising to the dignity of a kick was in the council against the choice of Walsh, of Grand Forks, but the matter was finally mended, and Pettigrew's choice got in. Marshall McClure, of the Jamestown Alert, is here looking around with a greedy eye and empty purse, but it is hardly probable he will get anything, although Wells, of the house, will work for it.

STANDING COMMITTEES.
To-day, in the council, the president announced the following standing committees: Judiciary, Gamble, Scoley, Jolly, Wilson and Fisher; education, Scoley, Wiggins and Smith; finance and expenditures, Shaw, Fisher, Gamble, Jolly and Smith; elections, Wilson, Gamble and Scoley; railroads, Fisher, Martin, Shaw, Scoley and Day; counties, Day, Wiggins and Gamble; territorial affairs, Jolly, Martin, Gamble, Shaw and Walsh; public printing, Jolly, Wiggins and Walsh; enrollment and engrossment, Jolly, Wilson and Gamble; agriculture, Wiggins, Walsh and Smith; highways and bridges, Walsh, Smith and Wiggins; mines and mining, Martin, Jolly and Wilson; immigration, Smith, Scoley and Jolly; charitable and penal institutions, Shaw, Gamble, Martin, Jolly and Walsh; banks, banking and insurance, Jolly, Fisher and Wilson.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
Governor Ordway delivered his message at 2 o'clock to-day. It was an able paper, and listened to by a large and attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen. The first bill of the session passed both houses under a suspension of the rules, this afternoon. It provides that the assistant clerks of each house shall receive \$6 a day as salary.

"BULLY FOR BARNES."

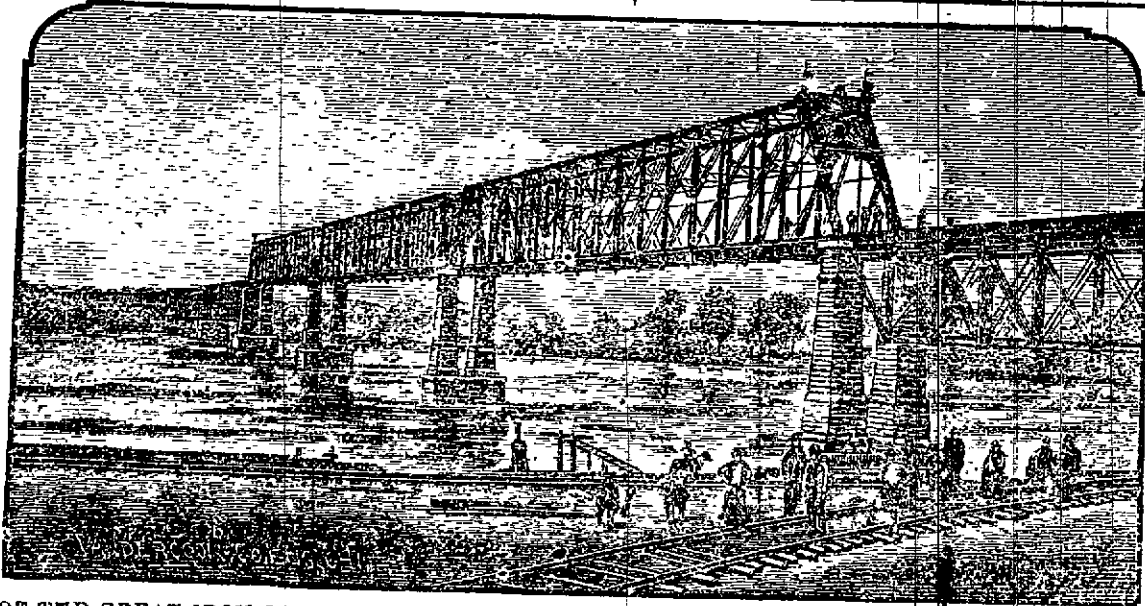
YANKTON, Jan. 14.—In the house yesterday morning a joint resolution was passed requesting the president of the United States to re-appoint Judge A. H. Barnes of the Third Judicial District. Mr. Wells, of Jamestown, announced his intention to introduce a bill to-day for the passage of an act requiring the registration of all legal voters of the territory. He has talked the matter over among the members and with little opposition. Several other bills of minor importance were also announced, for to-day, and the governor's message was distributed. The following list of

HOUSE COMMITTEES

was then announced by the speaker:—Judiciary, Boyles, of Yankton; Inman, of Clay; McClintock, of Lawrence; Dickey, of Barnes and Baynes, of Hanson. Education, Warner, of Lawrence; Thielman, of Turner; French, of Yankton; Miller, of Richland; and Thon, of Minnehaha. Ways and Means, Donaldson, of Coddington; Baynes, of Hanson; Moore, of Union; Nowland, of Traill, and Hale, of Lawrence. Counties and Townships, Lamour, of Pembina; Donaldson, of Coddington; Elieff, of Minnehaha; Wells, of Stutsman, and Kennedy, of Lake. Public Printing, French, of Yankton; Thompson, of Lincoln; Dickey, of Barnes; Rohr, of Union, and Warner, of Lawrence. Engrossment and Enrollment, Kennedy, of Lake; Rohr, of Union; Van Orsdel, of Yankton; Landman, of Bonhomme; and Nowland, of Traill. Territorial Affairs, Rohr, of Union; LaMour, of Pembina; Miller, of Richland; Kennedy, of Lake; and Inman, of Clay. Agriculture and Manufactures, Elieff, of Minnehaha; Van Orsdel, of Yankton; Thompson, of Lincoln; Dickey, of Barnes; Rohr, of Union; Banks, of Lawrence; and Moore, of Union. Banks, Banking and Insurance, Inman, of Clay; Wells, of Stutsman; Thorne, of Minnehaha; McBratney, of Lawrence, and Thielman, of Turner.

MINES AND MINING.

McBratney, of Lawrence; Thorne, of Minnehaha; Cross, of Pennington; Miller, of Richland, and Hale, of Lawrence. Railroads, Wells, of Stutsman; Warner, of Lawrence; Miller, of Richland; Boyles, of Yankton, and Thorne, of Minnehaha.



SIDE VIEW OF THE GREAT IRON HIGH BRIDGE AT BISMARCK, UNDER CONSTRUCTION. LENGTH OF SPANS 1400 FEET.

Charitable and Penal Institutions, Cross, of Pennington; Thorne, of Minnehaha; LaMour, of Pembina; Baynes, of Hanson; Dickey, of Barnes. Highways, Roads and Bridges, Thielman, of Turner; Donaldson, of Coddington; Nowland, of Traill; Elieff, of Minnehaha, and Cross, of Pennington. Immigration, Cross, of Pennington; Inman, of Clay; Wells, of Stutsman; Thompson, of Lincoln, and McBratney, of Lawrence. Financial and Revenue, Miller, of Richland; Thielman, of Turner; Landman, of Bonhomme; Moore, of Union, and Nowland, of Traill. Corporations, Moore, of Union; Dickey, of Barnes; Nowland, of Traill; Baynes, of Hanson, and Landman, of Bonhomme. Internal Improvement, Van Orsdel, of Yankton; French, of Yankton; LaMour, of Pembina; Rohr, of Union, and Kennedy, of Lake.

HIS FOSTER MOTHER.

Reminiscences of Little Johnny Wetherby and Horton Emerson.

Mr. J. K. Wetherby of this city spent the holidays at his old home in Hudson, Wis., on the old West Wisconsin road. On his return he encountered an old lady who, from the story as told by those who were near in the car, must have known Mr. Wetherby and also Mr. S. H. Emerson of the Sheridan House, in the days of their childhood. The old lady, it seems, lives across the lake from Hudson, and was on her way to St. Paul. Seeing Mr. Wetherby she walked up to his seat when conversation like the following ensued:

"Is this little Johnny Wetherby who used to live at Hudson?"
"Yes, my name is Wetherby and I once lived at Hudson."
"So this is little Johnny Wetherby, who used to make mud pies and stand on his head with my little Annie and Willie; why how you have grown!"
"Yes, the flowers of several summers have faded since those days."
"So you are living out west now, at Bismarck, are you?"
"Yes, I am at that metropolis of the northwest."
"You are? Well, well, do you know Horton Emerson who lives out there?"
"Yes, I know Mr. Emerson."
"What! you know Horton Emerson? Why I am little Horton's foster mother. He used to play leap frog with my little Annie and Willie and oh, such a good boy. So you know Horton Emerson?"
"Yes, he is running the palatial Hotel de Sheridan, is married and has—"
"What! Horton Emerson married? Little Horton Emerson?" (Thirty-six passengers in the car, all looking back and smiling audibly.)
"Yes, married and has a little baby."
"What! Horton Emerson got a little baby? Is his wife pretty?"
"Yes, his wife is really good looking and a cultured lady."
"She is? Ah, la me! Well, if Horton Emerson had stayed here and my little Annie had kept on liking him as she did when they used to run away together, jump ropes and make paper dolls, that little baby would be my grandchild."
Mr. Wetherby excused himself and went into the next car to "see a friend," while the old lady looked around to see if she recognized any other old acquaintances.

Licensed Liquor Dealers.

The following named firms have been granted licenses to sell spirituous liquors for the year 1881, in Burleigh county. M. L. Marsh, Marsh & Wakeman, Jos. Fox, P. H. Byrne, C. R. Williams, Thomas McGowan, Asa Fisher, Malloy Bros., G. W. Elder, Eads & Westhauser, Patrick Leo, C. Berkleman & Co., Bogue & Schreck, J. P. Gannon, Quinlan & Halloran, Quinlan & Halloran, (Mandan) Sam Whitney & Co., E. Seaman & Co., Harry McBratney, J. W. Raymond & Co., Ida Lewis, John Boyte, Henry Yunk, E. H. Bly, W. H. Thurston, and R. J. Truax & Co. Twenty-six in all. There are several others who say they would rather pay something to the "school fund," than to pay their license now. This they will have a chance to do when Judge Barnes comes up again.

Insure the Court House.

One of the first things that the new county board should do is to cover the new court house with a respectable insurance policy. A low rate can be obtained provided the coal oil now in the basement is removed, and the county cannot afford to run the risk of losing such a building when the expense is so light. It is a fact that the building is comparatively fire proof, but fire from unknown sources is liable to occur, and the county should be thoroughly prepared for it.

The River Outlook.

There is every indication of an unusually good river next season. More snow has fallen in the mountains at the headwaters than was ever known before, which is certain to make a long season of navigation.

A letter to THE TRIBUNE, dated Fort Benton Dec. 27th, says: "The snow is now over two feet deep. Wood is scarce and worth from \$12 to \$16 per cord and there is no coal to be had at any price. Great suffering will necessarily be encountered by at least one-third of the people of Benton owing to the scarcity of fuel." The letter winds up by stating that "it has snowed sixteen inches in the last twenty-four hours and it keeps up, its lick will be five feet in another day, it now being thirty inches on the level."

It is a Brick.

Next year there must be several large brick blocks erect in Bismarck. If those now in business here do not boom in this direction, then there are outsiders who will come in and do it. Mr. Bly is now figuring on an extensive brick yard near his mine, and if he receives sufficient encouragement will load first-class brick on the car, at the mine, for six or seven dollars per thousand, according to the number wanted. These figures are on the basis of making a large quantity. It is expected that the road will need quite a number for the round house and shops to be located at Bismarck next season, and as building of brick at those figures is as cheap as lumber (if the painting is reckoned) doubtless a couple of millions or so will be wanted for use in the city.

Have you Heard About It?

In speaking of New Year's callers the Jamestown Alert says: "One of the most attractive calling cards on New Year's day was a combination card, bearing the following names and inscriptions. R. E. Wallace, H. J. Ott, James R. Winslow, W. H. Hurd, Doc Campbell, O. L. Church, H. T. Klaus, and H. T. Elliot. The card was heavy China card-board, 7x14, and bears the following sentimental inscription: Happy New Year. Our sentiments: Dry—Extra Dry." neatly printed in the left hand corner of the card. The boys were not slow to make their sentiments known, and as a natural result they bred famine and desolation every where they went."

Supposing the Case.

Twenty-six saloon licenses for 1881 have already been granted in Burleigh county. Supposing each saloon does a business of \$20 a day, or \$7,300 a year then there will be paid these institutions \$189,800 during the year. Reckoning that two thirds of the amount is paid for liquor and the other third for cigars then at 25 cents for two drinks, there will be 1,012,256 drinks taken during 1881 in Burleigh county at a cost of \$126,532. Of course, as this money comes from transients, it is quite an item to the credit of Burleigh county revenue.

Coal Bank Park.

In the Army and Navy Register of January 8th is a letter from an officer's wife at Fort Assinaboine, in which the beauties of a park at the Coal Banks is set forth. Capt. Paul's command was stationed there last summer, and to the good taste of Capt. Paul and Lieut. Miller, after whom the park was named, is due the existence of this beautiful place of resort. A stereoscopic view was taken of this park by Prof. Haynes of Fargo, who in company with a TRIBUNE man, "took in" the upper river last year.

Amusement.

Sam Whitney gave two very creditable entertainments at Raymond's Hall Friday and Saturday nights last. If Mr. Whitney could be induced to give one performance a week at Raymond's Hall for the benefit of ladies and children, he would doubtless meet with success. He does not intend to close the Opera House for repairs just at present, but will, next week, have several new performers, among them Den and Ella Howe, both Bismarck favorites.

Ward's Milky Way.

Of the several milk men in the city none are entitled to more credit than Oscar Ward. He never fails, rain or shine, cold or warm, to ring that familiar bell which means "come to your milk." He has sixty-three head of cattle of the milk persuasion, twenty-six of which are now furnishing the pure coffee colored milk which Mr. Ward deals out. Milk is five cents a pint, five cents a quart and thirty cents a gallon.

The New Principal.

Justin C. Smith, formerly a law student at Marshall, Mich., but more recently engaged in teaching, arrived on Monday to take charge of the public schools. The county superintendent of schools, however, insisted upon a public examination, so the opening of the public schools is deferred until after the 15th. Mr. Smith comes well recommended and will, no doubt, give satisfaction.

NEWS NOTES.

—There are twenty-five mica locations in Custer county.
—The North Pacific loan sold at two per cent premium.
—President Hayes has saved \$150,000 of his salary during his official term.
—It is hinted that Gen. Garfield will call an extra session of the next congress.
—The report that Blaine has been offered the state portfolio is now contradicted.
—Geo. H. Walsh, of Grand Forks, has been elected president of the territorial council.
—The loss of barges, etc., on the Ohio river at the break-up recently, amounts to over \$120,000.
—Emma Abbott tells a reporter that the stage kiss is a "cold, dim, palephantom—unsatisfactory, elusive and empty."
—Gen. Coff was rewarded for the zeal he manifested for Hayes four years ago. The knowing ones say he will not hold over as a member of Garfield's cabinet.
—Philip who obtained much unpleasant notoriety in connection with the forged Morey letter, is now practicing his cheek as traveling agent for a wholesale undertaker in New York.
—The Valley City Times says that Mr. Olson, living eight miles from California, Traill county, gave birth last Tuesday to three healthy, well developed babies. The father had not been heard from.
—The district court at Sioux Falls has decided the election which transferred the county seat of Brookings county from Medary to Brookings, fraudulent. The county seat remains, therefore, at Medary.
—Senator Logan has introduced a bill to the senate to place Gen. Grant on the retired list with the rank of general. The bill also empowers the president to bring Gen. Grant into active service whenever he may deem it necessary.
—Mr. Buckner introduced in the house Tuesday a bill requesting the president to open negotiations with Mexico or the Central American states for the purchase or session of the territory for the voluntary colonization of the colored people of this country.
—Gen. Walker will probably send a revised census to congress this week. The figures given show an increase over the census of 1860 of 11,593,629, or a trifle over 30 per cent, while the increase in the preceding decade was 7,145,050, or twenty-two five-eighths per cent.
—The inauguration of Gen. Garfield promises to exceed in brilliancy that of any preceding ones. Archds to represent each state, will be built over Pennsylvania avenue, covering a distance of two miles. Great preparations are in progress for the inauguration ball.
—At Ft. Edmonton, 900 miles northwest of Winnipeg, on the headwaters of the Saskatchewan, the mercury Sunday indicated five degrees above zero; at Petersburg, Va., on the same morning the thermometer registered sixteen degrees below zero. The polar wave has certainly traveled a long ways from home, and left an unfaithful substitute in charge.
Railroad to the Hills.
J. McWilliams and S. M. Child, of Dunlap, Iowa, arrived Wednesday night, and in company with Tom Jones, of Bismarck, leave to-morrow morning on a forty days' trip to look the ground over between Bismarck and Deadwood for the most feasible line to run a railroad. These gentlemen represent big New York capitalists, and although nothing has been said about the matter until now, the above is the fact. They are in no shape connected with Dr. Lapan.
Bridge Bidders.
Bidders on the big bridge stone work are beginning to arrive. Last night's train brought Mr. T. Sampaugh, of the firm of Sampaugh Bros., Rock Island, Ill. This firm built the piers of the Chicago & Alton bridge at Glasgow, Mo., the Cincinnati bridge over the Ohio, and the bridges over the Mississippi at Rock Island, Dubuque and Louisiana. Mr. Sampaugh comes to look the ground over to get an estimate on which to base his bid.
To the Front.
Col. Clough, Col. Beansenwein, Contractor Clark and Merchant Quinn, and several other distinguished gentlemen without titles are at the Sheridan anxiously awaiting a train west. It was expected that Tuesday last would see them on their way to Glendive, but a lack of coal and for various reasons the expedition has been delayed until probably to-morrow or Sunday.

TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE

NEWS GOBBLED FROM THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

McMillan Nominated in Minnesota.
—The House Sub-Committee at Work on the N. P. R. R. Bill—Miscellaneous.

(Special Dispatch to the Tribune.)

GRANT'S LUCK.
New York, Jan. 14.—Gen. Grant was yesterday selected one of the World's Fair commissioners and was subsequently chosen president of the commission unanimously.

RAILROAD RESTRICTIONS.
ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—Senator Rice yesterday in the Minnesota legislature introduced a bill regulating railroads. It materially reduces the legal rates on lumber and wheat and provides for an action against companies for the neglect to furnish cars and transportation of freight at legal rates.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.
ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—At the republican caucus last night an informal ballot gave McMillan 54; Ramsey, 26; Davis, 16; Sanborn, 7; Grinager, 1. On formal ballot McMillan had 78; Ramsey, 26; Davis, 10. McMillan was declared the nominee. In caucus at Albany, Platt received the nomination, getting 54 out of 105 votes. Oliver received the nomination at Harrisburgh, Pa.

RISE IN STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 14.—The consolidation of the telegraph companies forced the Western Union stock yesterday to 110½. Enormous quantities of stock changed hands, being put down at 83,000, shares of Western Union; 10,000 of American Union and 11,000 of Atlantic and Pacific.

RAILROAD RACKET.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The house committee on Pacific railroads took up the North Pacific railroad yesterday, contrary to expectation, and referred the matter to the sub committee with instructions to report at the next meeting of the committee. A hearing will be given, next week, to railroad representations regarding Motion's resolution concerning all lands forfeited. Senator McMillan introduced a bill yesterday to reimburse Indians, whose reservation may be damaged by the proposed damming of the headwaters of the Mississippi.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senators, the Georgia United States marshal, accused of malfeasance in connection with illicit distilleries, is to be investigated.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Maxey, to whom the Ord relief bill was referred for investigation, has received a letter from Gen. Sherman, highly commending Ord as a skillful, patriotic and faithful officer deserving in every regard, and ascertains of his own knowledge Ord's financial embarrassments.

WON'T GRANT IT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The house sub-committee on military affairs reported adversely on McCook's bill retiring Gen. Grant as general on full pay.

ITS VERY BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There seems to be little doubt that Blaine is to have a cabinet position.

MURDERED AND CREMATED.

OSHKOSH, Jan. 14.—The house and barn of a farmer named Viskow, near Oshkosh, burned yesterday and the bodies of himself, wife and daughter were found burned. The wife and daughter showed evidence of having been murdered before the catastrophe.

THE COUNCIL.

In the council Mr. Shaw introduced a bill for the location of the territorial penitentiary at Sioux Falls. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the extra compensation to the judges of the first judicial district. This is for the benefit of Judge Moody, of the Black Hills.

Sheet and Pillow-Slip Masquerade.

It is well known that R. R. Marsh, of the Merchants Hotel, is an old hand at "making fun for the boys," but his last venture, in the shape of a masquerade ball last night, eclipses any former effort in this line. There was a good attendance, and everybody was enjoying over with fun. Messrs. Marsh & Wakeman propose to feast the boys on similar entertainments semi-occasionally all winter.

Looking for Rocks.

As stated in last week's TRIBUNE most of the stone for building the piers of the high bridge will be brought from below, but a large number of mammoth boulders will also be in demand for inside work. Engineer Parkhurst has been out in several directions looking at the boulders which cap some of the bluffs and it is probable that plenty can be found.

Bismarck's Sanitary Condition.

As evidence of Bismarck's general health, last fall Owen Parley, the sexton, dug a couple of graves, so as to avoid digging in frosty ground and he prepared in case of an emergency. He now offers those two graves for sale, being thoroughly convinced that the subject of Bismarck's health is not a grave one.

Music at Mandan.

Next Thursday evening Mandan will glow with amusement and the centre of attraction will be the Mandan House. Everything has been arranged by Messrs. Keatinge & Hagadone for the greatest event of the season, and a cordial invitation to Bismarckers is extended.

PURELY PERSONAL.

E. H. Bly goes south Tuesday.
P. H. Seims has returned from the Hills.
Mat Edgerly, of Mandan, is in St. Paul.
J. W. Raymond is in Jacksonville, Fla.
Bob Roberts leaves for Glendive on the first train.
Contractor Clark has returned from New York.
Col. Tilford, Fort Lincoln, visited the city Monday.
W. F. Steele, of Muteville, was at St. Paul, Sunday.
Justin Bragg leaves for the east next Tuesday to buy stock.
Maj. E. B. Kirk and wife returned from St. Paul Saturday night.
J. Walker Jackson, of Fort A. Lincoln, was in the city Monday.
Asa Fisher left Monday morning for Chicago to be absent a few weeks.
Gen. Broton, representing the Peoria Press, was in the city this week.
Miss Sadie Reed, of this city, left this week for Hamline University, Minn.
M. Sheehan, the Fargo machine man came up on business Tuesday night.
Chas. Galloway left for Detroit, Mich. yesterday, with a couple of prisoners.
Mrs. Woodburn, wife of C. H. Woodburn, of Rogers & Co., arrived this week.
P. M. Eckford has been somewhat "under the weather" during the past week.
John Fogarty and family went east Wednesday to be absent about a month.
Phil Winston and wife left Minneapolis, Monday, for New York and Washington.
The leave of Lieut. H. B. Quimby, 25th infantry, has been extended by Gen. Terry thirty days.
C. W. Thompson, of Bly's wife, is on a business trip about the line, in the interest of the firm.
W. D. Knight, of the Yellow Stone Journal, arrived last night from the east en route to Miles City.
W. H. Hurd, of the Dakota House, Jamestown, has gone to New York, it is rumored, to get a wife.
Ed. Brown, mail messenger, is taking a lay off in this city, the first time on a week day for six months.
Col. Clough, assistant chief engineer of the North Pacific, returned last week and is now at the Sheridan.
N. K. Hubbard is now "way down in Tennessee" and is wanted at Fort Hayes, Kansas, on the Jacobs trial.
County commissioner John Quinlan leaves this week for his home in Pennsylvania to visit his relatives.
Mr. Smith, engaged as principal of the high school in place of Mr. McCreary, has arrived and is ready for business.
Mr. E. D. Finney is controlling the lightning at the Bismarck telegraph office in the absence of Mr. Carnahan.
Col. Bausewein, of the North Pacific extension, returned Friday last and leaves in a day or two for the end of the track.
Presiding Elder Starkey, of this district, came up Friday last to cheer the brethren. He left for Fargo Wednesday.
J. M. Carnahan packed his collar box and left for St. Paul Monday morning. He will probably return to-morrow night.
Capt. J. C. Barr, of the Benton Line with a big "P," was at Fort Benton Christmas. He will be at New Orleans soon.
Assistant engineer Parkhurst, of the great iron bridge at Bismarck, arrived Friday last. He is to stay until the structure is completed.
A general court martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Keogh on the 25th inst. Capt. E. Ewers, 5th infantry, is president and Lieut. T. H. Logan, 5th infantry, judge advocate.
Gen. Carlin, post commander at Fort Yates, went to St. Paul Saturday last, where he was ordered to report in person. His wife accompanied him.
Col. Merrill, wife and daughter went east Monday. They go to New York, where Col. Merrill has been summoned on the Whitaker court martial case.
Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Seventh Cavalry, arrived this week, and is awaiting transportation to Buford where he will join his company under Captain Bell.
Paymaster Bates, U. S. A., paved Fort Yates last week, and left Tuesday to pay Stevenson. He returns and will proceed to the Cantonment Little Missouri.
W. F. Swift, city editor of the Cleveland Leader, came up Friday last and spent the night in the city. He came up to North Dakota to get a smell of the chebuck wind.
Capt. J. M. Bell and Company "F" Seventh Cavalry, returned safely to Fort Benton Saturday, the noted chief, and other prisoners captured by Maj. Hays on the 2d inst.
Dick Herbert, formerly of this city, but more recently engaged in business in Fargo, has purchased the Bismarck Hotel at Moorhead, of George Stager, paying therefor \$8,000.
C. A. Louisberry, of Turin, arrived yesterday morning for Fort Hayes, Kansas, in compliance with summons to appear as a witness in the court martial trial now going on.
Mrs. Dr. Rosser, of Brainerd, sister-in-law of Gen. Rosser and niece of C. B. Hodgeson, of Mandan, who was visiting at Mandan for a few days last, left this morning for Brainerd.
John J. Steen leaves in a day or two for Pittsburgh to consult with the bank on next year's operations. Mr. Steen has succeeded in opening and conducting one of the very best farms on the North Pacific.
Dr. Armstrong returned Saturday. He came over on the river and was three nights in a blizzard without food. He was covered in roughing it and is now the exception of a frost bit nose.

The Bismarck Tribune.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Services every Sunday in the new church on 5th street, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the parsonage at 7.30 p. m. J. M. BULL, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; St. Paul time. All are invited; seats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers' meeting Wednesday evening at 8.15 p. m. C. C. STEVENSON, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE BREthren OF LIFE. (Episcopal), Rev. A. J. Yeater, Rector. Morning Prayer, with sermon, every Sunday, at 11 o'clock. A. M. Sunday school immediately after service. Holy Communion first Sunday in each month. No night service until Oct. 1st. Strangers cordially invited to worship with us. Seats free.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—First Mass, 7.30 a. m.; high mass with sermon, 10.30 a. m.; Sunday school 2 p. m.; Vespers, exhortation and benediction, 7.30 p. m. Main street, west end. Rev. B. H. BERNARD, Rector.

REV. PATRICK KERNAN, Assistant.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.—The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

JOHN DAVIDSON, W. M.
C. A. LOCH-BERRY, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 2 are held in Raymond's hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. M. VON KESTER, N. G.
W. A. BARTON, Sec'y.

ENCAMPMENT. I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings of Golden Rule Encampment No. 4 are on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting encampments are invited to attend.

W. M. VON KESTER, Scribe.

BISMARCK FIRE COMPANY.

Regular meetings at City Hall on the first Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Seven taps of the bell will be given as a signal.

P. E. MALLORY, Foreman.
DAVID STEWART, Sec'y.

THE METROPOLIS.

There is no sickness in the city. Water thirty-five cents a barrel again. Buffalo roam within gunshot of Miles City. Examination of teachers to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Bly's mine is turning out forty tons of coal per day.

Land is held at \$10 per acre around 17th Siding.

Charley Williams has a quantity of good wood.

Property is continually rising in value in Bismarck.

The county commissioners meet again February 1st.

Joe Weir is said to be "at the top of the heap" at Pierre.

J. H. Marshall is limping on account of a sprained ankle.

Bismarck is now connected with Mandan telephonically.

Dan Eisenberg is busily engaged in "taking invoice of stock."

Huge bonfires will be in demand next season for the high bridge.

Ice at \$1.25 per ton is cheaper than water at thirty-five cents a barrel.

Tom Fortune has acquired a new fortune in the shape of a little girl.

Yankston is to have an Artesian well. Why can't Bismarck do likewise?

Inquiries are already being made regarding another dance at the Sheridan House.

Frank Brown says you must scratch the stamps off your cigar boxes or go over the road.

"Baby Mine" is no more. The child has grown up and it is now known as Bly's mine.

The finest assortment of new styles of visiting cards can be seen at THE TRIBUNE office.

M. L. Marsh will look at the boys occasionally when he gets settled in his new quarters.

A lamp explosion came near being the cause of much damage at Logan's bakery Monday night.

Twenty-five woodchoppers are wanted at McLean & McClelland's and twenty-five more at T. W. Griffin's.

J. M. Carnahan and Frank Moore will engage in sheep and cattle raising at the Pyramid park next season.

The *Art* says that the Bank of James town is soon to be merged into a National Bank, with the same officers.

Next year Bismarck will probably have two daily passenger trains from the east and one from the Yellowstone.

Asa Fisher's new building at Pierre is a two story, wood, nearly the size as the one used in his business at Bismarck.

Men who know say that Deadwood is rather dull this winter and that Bismarck is as good a city as there is in the west.

Although this is the first season that Bismarck has enjoyed really first-class sleighing, yet her turnouts cannot be beat on the line.

No matter what the weather the people all turn out at a fire. There were at least 300 in front of Logan's in five minutes after the tap of the fire bell.

The sister's school building caught fire on Tuesday from a defective flue, but the timely arrival of the boys with water, prevented a general conflagration.

The Yellowstone Journal is responsible for the following: "Why is Billy Mack, the end man, the only genuine living skeleton? Because he has no flesh on his bones at all."

Nathal, the opera singer, has skipped with Miss Lester. He must now bow on the alert Lester husband, Mr. Davis, overtakes him with the persimmons he has brought down.

Nothing was ever published which was of so much importance and operated to inspire the people with so much confidence in the future of Bismarck, as the bridge article in last week's Tribune.

Dr. Rogers has rendered the county valuable assistance during the past few weeks in assisting on reports, accounts, etc. Mr. Rogers is one of the best accountants in the city and understands book-keeping thoroughly.

In the ringing of the fire bell attention should be paid to the distinct signals. Every one rushes here and there when the bell is sounded, whereas every one would rush only there if the number of the district was given.

The St. Paul Globe of the 9th says: "Mr. Frank Moore, the popular post trader at the Bad Lands, arrived in St. Paul yesterday, en route to Pittsburgh, where he goes to fulfill a most pressing and urgent engagement. The young lady's name is Miss Nellie Eaton, a Pittsburgh society belle, and the nuptials will be celebrated next Wednesday at 7 p. m. Bismarck papers may size up their orange blossoms accordingly."

The Evening Dispatch, St. Paul, inflicts the following upon its readers: "Because Major Frank S. Moore hails from the 'Bad Lands,' it must not, for a moment, be supposed he shows his domociliary characteristics and is at all bad. On the contrary he is good, 'real good,' and 'tis hinted by his friends, he is on his way east to do a good thing by recognizing the fact that it is not good to be alone. This fact leaked out yesterday through the Major's confiding the momentous secret to a couple of friends at the Merchants, since which time the sensitive young man's face has blushed a peony red at the bare mention of cradles, baby carriages, and such."

The Breyer combination, after giving two successful performances at Fort Lincoln, left for Fargo this week. This troupe is composed of thorough gentlemen and perfect ladies, and it is indeed a treat to meet such people on the stage. If ever Mr. Breyer should come to Bismarck again, he will be welcomed with a hearty reception.

The Little Missouri crossing of the North Pacific will be lively next year, because of the immense number of ties, etc., to be floated down to that point from above. It will require a large force to handle them. Besides there is Bly's coal mine and saw-mill which will give employment to a good sized force.

The business of Justus Bragg requires a large expenditure of money at this season of the year in buying stock to supply his contracts, and those having unsettled accounts will confer a favor by calling and settling before Monday next, as he wishes to leave for the east after several car loads of stock, Tuesday.

C. M. Cushman, the manager of the President Hayes' farm, is exhibiting specimens of the wheat raised on the farm of the chief magistrate of the United States near Bismarck. Such wheat can astonish the people wherever Mr. Cushman goes.

Thos. Haggarty is hopelessly insane, so the superintendent writes Geo. Elder. There is no hope for him. He has had several strokes of paralysis also which makes his physical as well as his mental condition hopeless. He is in the asylum at Yankton.

A later number of the *Globe* says of the "majah": "Mr. Frank S. Moore, the genial trader from Cantonment Bad Land, thinks the 'boys' have carried the joke too far in naming the lady they insist is the object of his eastward journey."

It has been truly said that "originality is civilization. Only genius follow closely the track of their leaders. The man who cuts out a path for himself establishes a new route over which following generations will travel."

Two tables, one pool and one billiard, are being put in position at M. L. Marsh's new sample room. The foundation is being built independent of the floor so that no matter what the jar of the house, the tables will always be solid.

Especially attention is called to the advertisement of D. M. Ferry & Co., seed men, in another column. The firm needs no recommendation. It is an old firm; everybody has heard of it and no one ever regretted dealing with it.

Mandan business men are more sanguine of a future city than are the business men of Bismarck. This should not be. If the business men do not boom themselves they cannot expect anyone to boom for them.

Messrs. Frederickson & Cooper, of the Bismarck Carriage Works, have dissolved. Mr. Frederickson continuing the business and assuming all liabilities.

Billy Thurston has just finished his well at his farm east of town. It is sixty feet deep, but nine feet of good, pure soft water paid him for his trouble.

Lots in the river addition to Bismarck are selling at \$100 and \$150 each. The addition is owned by Messrs. Flannery, Weiberry, Raymond and Lee.

Dr. Porter was appointed commissioner of insane for the period of two years by the board. Dr. Porter was also re-appointed county physician.

Billy Snodgrass and Shed Lambert "tied" on the rifle for a valuable watch this week and, it is stated, will put the watch up for another raffle.

The train which was to go to the front Wednesday has been delayed owing to the non-arrival of coal. Col. Hansenwein will not run any risk.

If you think the business men of Bismarck have no faith in the city's future, ask them how much they will sell their property for.

There are various estimates placed on the quantity of snow that has fallen this winter, but nine inches on the level is an outside figure.

The board of county commissioners found that W. B. Watson should turn over \$12,127.53 to W. B. Bell, his successor in office.

A good girl is wanted to do general housework in a family of four in this city. Further particulars given at THE TRIBUNE office.

First monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Stevens.

Jesse McGee was the lucky winner of the large chromo of George Washington, which was raffled last week by the Sisters.

The oyster supper given by the Catholic society last week was a grand success and netted a nice little sum to the church.

Don and Ella Howe, the Bismarck favorites, will arrive from the hills and appear at Whitney's next week.

The North Pacific is well prepared against snow this winter, plenty of plows and extra engines.

Judge Bowen has sold nearly \$30,000 worth of Mandan lots during the last eighteen months.

Anyone wishing immigration documents to send east can obtain them at the land office.

W. B. Watson is also engaged in that tiresome and tedious job, "taking account of stock."

Chas. Galloway's European Restaurant on Fourth street, is becoming quite popular.

Charley Williams "cleaned out" Boley's Mandan lug Tuesday with his tractor.

John E. Carland is the county's counsel, chosen by the commissioners.

Tom Martin is now giving Fargoties a gift upon the "Molly Maguires."

Justus Bragg has slaughtered over 600 head of beef since April 1st, 1880.

Tommy LeVard is back again at Whitney's; also Oscar Willis.

W. F. Steele bought a horse at St. Paul last week. The first thing the nag did was to make kindling wood of the cutter.

Mr. Steele then traded the kicker for a local Maud S.

The Sun man has been a little under the weather this week.

Webster, the caterer at Fulton Market, is "up in his business."

It is Colonel Ray now, according to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

Statement of the First National Bank in another column.

Yesterday morning was the coldest of the season.

Frank Donnelly is wintering 140 head of stock.

It is Time.

That you stop kicking.

That the Sun man recovered.

That a registry law was made.

That the new court house was insured.

That the Fort Yates trouble was ended.

That you learned how to burn Bly's mine coal.

That the United States court was moved to Bismarck.

That some one started a first-class wood yard at Bismarck.

That you stop saying you will when you know you won't.

That you swear off and follow the buffalo trail of righteousness.

That a move was made towards the establishment of water-works.

That you were more careful in the handling of kerosene lamps.

That you shovel the ice off your steps and thus save a broken limb.

That a new joke made its appearance at table No. 1, Sheridan House.

That real estate agents did something for themselves and the country.

That the importance of a better class of buildings was recognized in Bismarck.

That you paid the newspaper man lest his pen waver in its efforts to do you good.

That the election of men for the coming municipal election was being thought of.

That another opera troupe came to the city. So say the boys who were on "the string."

That you begin to figure on next summer's campaign, which is bound to be lively.

That the thoughtless young man should "ketch on" to a tree claim before they are all gone.

That steps were taken towards the establishing of a chamber of commerce in Bismarck.

That Bismarckers should be fully convinced that business never will be less in the city.

That you insured your building, no matter what the rate, for it is economy, and economy is wealth.

That the citizens should take hold and encourage the railroad and the press in their efforts to induce immigration.

That thou "blow thy own horn (in THE TRIBUNE); for who so bloweth not his horn, by no man shall his horn be blown."

That the churches were better attended by the young bloods who loaf about on street corners, to the contrary of their parents' orders.

That some provisions was made for the poor, in the shape of a poor farm, instead of boarding paupers at a first-class hotel at \$2 per day.

That the business men should begin to get estimates on brick buildings for next season so that plenty of brick will be made in time.

That the people wake up to the realization of the fact that they must pull together next summer if they wish to accomplish anything.

That more care was exercised in the building of chimneys, for there has not been a fire in Bismarck but that was caused by a defective flue.

That every honest, industrious young man in the east, who is striving without avail to get along in the world, should come west, where there is room for advancement.

That if people should learn that it is colder riding than it is in the house, and bundle up accordingly. Frost-bitten ears, cheeks and fingers are but the result of carelessness.

That the people become not alarmed lest a rival town grow up on the west shore, for verily there shall be two great cities on the Missouri, and the one shall be greatest that has the most enterprising citizens.

That the primary school building on Fifth street was arranged for the comfort of children. There is very little warmth in a building having four or five broken windows, when the thermometer is below zero.

That the law was repealed which obliges the county clerk to hold all audited bills until there is money in the treasury to pay them. The people should have their orders that they may dispose of them as the necessities of their finances may suggest.

That being there is no other means of acquainting the people in the east with the wonderful resources of Burleigh County, every enterprising man should subscribe for one or two extra copies of THE TRIBUNE and send to friends who would come to this country if they only knew more about it. "Broad east upon the waters," etc.

New York Counts. At Fulton Market, the best oysters in the land.

Marsh & Wakeman. Have fitted up the Niagara Sample Room in elegant style. Call in every night and sample their fine lunch.

Forster's on 3d St. Is the Place. Forster's, on 3d St.

Where you can get the best day board in Bismarck at \$5 per week.

The Finest Wines. And Liquors and choice Cigars. Imported and Domestic, at George Elder's "O. F. C." Restaurant, Fourth street.

Send for a Magazine. Subscriptions for Harper's, Frank Leslie's, Demorest's, Godey's, &c., will be received and forwarded at the post office.

Good Stabling. Good stabling in connection with the Merchants Hotel. MARSH & WAKEMAN.

By Universal Accord. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative pills that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In medicinal value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.

Fresh Candy. A nice stock of the choicest candy at the post office book store.

Fulton Market. Is the only place in the city to get good Oysters served in the best style.

Overcoats, Overcoats. Schiffer, the Merchant Tailor, is prepared to furnish every one with Overcoats at popular prices.

An Excellent Lunch. At the Merchants' bar every evening.

If You Want. A good dish of oysters, a cup of coffee or a first-class lunch go to Fulton Market corner 4th and Main streets.

Misses' and Children's Shoes. At bottom prices at MARSH & WAKEMAN.

First-Class Meals. Furnished at Forster's Restaurant on short notice.

You Should Stop at the Merchants. When visiting Bismarck. Their accommodations can not be surpassed.

One half dozen New American Sewing Machines will be closed out cheap at W. B. WATSON'S.

Niagara Saloon. Merchants' Hotel, sets the best luncheon in the city, every night in the week.

In Elegant Binding. Books of pious in rich blue and gold or cardinal and gold, at the post office book store at popular prices. Children's books—a very full line, just the thing for holiday presents.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

THE reduction of the public debt in December was over five and a half millions dollars—since June over forty millions.

PRIVATE letters from Massachusetts say his winter is the coldest for a dozen years. Cherishing warm sympathy for their friends in the Northwest is the only thing that makes them comfortable.

THE annual meeting of the Minnesota early cane growers will be held at Minneapolis, Thursday, January 20th; and immediately after the adjournment thereof, there will be a meeting of the horticulturists and fruit growers; both to be held in the city hall.

A CHICAGO paper publishes a new year greeting from Sojourner Truth, the colored woman who claims to be about 110 years old, and also letters showing that she is about that age. She now resides at Battle Creek, Michigan, her principal means of living being the sale of her "Book of Life" and photographs.

DR. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, chief of the bureau of forestry, in connection with the department of agriculture, at Washington, has matured a plan which, with the co-operation of the state and general government, will tend to reforest many of the ancient forests with a new growth of timber. With this object in view he visited Minnesota and several other western States during the last year.

THE scheme of Lesseppe for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama appears to be gaining strength. Its managers have already sent out various expeditions of engineers, laborers and supplies, and seem to be in earnest; while the Chiriquian people do not exhibit much activity in anything but denunciation of the Panama scheme and predictions of its ultimate failure.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the twelve months ended November 30, 1880, compared with the corresponding period of last year, in specific values shows the following result: Exports of merchandise over imports \$162,638,044; excess of imports of gold and silver over exports \$53,342,990; total excess of exports over imports \$103,295,054.

THE syndicate which have undertaken to provide means for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific railroad are meeting with entire success. The bonds are in great demand both at home and abroad, and at last accounts the subscriptions were in excess of the demand. That the road will be built as fast as the means can be advantageously used, seems now to be a foregone conclusion.

THE prices paid for wheat by the Millers of Minnesota on the 1st day of January, 1880, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 wheat were as follows: No. 1, \$1.22; No. 2, \$1.19; No. 3, \$1.11. The prices ran down gradually until the latter part of December, when the three grades brought respectively 88, 85 and 73, which are about the present rates, showing a reduction during the year on each grade of 34, 34 and 38, with not any brilliant prospects of a material rise.

THE White House is a rather expensive institution, aside from the President's salary of \$50,000. The staff of employees in and about the Executive office requires \$32,000 a year, and the stationary and miscellaneous appointments some \$8,000 more. This is exclusive of \$10,000 a year for care and repairs of the mansion, \$15,000 for lighting the house and grounds, \$2,000 for fuel, \$5,500 for the greenhouses, and a single item of \$30,000 for refurnishing.

ADVICE from Jefferson Davis is not likely to be very palatable, though full of wisdom. In a late interview, he remarked that salaries of public officials were getting too high. He told how members of congress, when they were getting smaller salaries, used to club together in mess to save expense, and all public officials used to live on a less expensive scale, and affirmed that "our form of government is safest when there is a degree of independence of the people among themselves, and especially when officials receive moderate salaries and live within their means."

WHEN the arraignment of pensioners passed congress its authors avowed that the sum of \$25,000,000 would be more than enough to meet all requirements. Up to November 1st \$24,600,486 had already been paid out. It is ascertained at the pension bureau that the average arrearage due the pensioners on the list is \$56,058. The average amount to arrears on new cases is \$1,100. There are now 282,597 cases on file awaiting settlement, and the bureau estimates the number of claims that will be allowed will require \$217,598,860 for arrears alone, and that over \$30,000,000 will be added to the amount required annually for payment of pensions. No movement is on foot to have the time extended for filing of claims for arrears of pensions.

In the neurological lists for 1880 it appears that self murders number some eight hundred, though doubtless many more occurred, which were not reported. Beginning with March, the largest proportion of suicides per month continues up to September. For September, October, and November the monthly average of self murders is only thirty-nine, much less than half what it is during the hot months. The minimum is reached in October. With December the list begins to go up again, increasing irregularly up to its maximum in July. The figures show that more people commit suicide from emotional disappointments and disturbances than from any one other cause, and next, whiskey plays the most prominent part. Far more men than women kill themselves, although man is supposed to be stronger minded than his sister. Of women suicides commit suicide often than any others.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Cornell Howland, a young and wealthy planter of the West Indies killed himself in Brooklyn.

Robert McQuigg, financial secretary of the Planters' union, at Chicago, run away with all the funds in his possession.

The jury in the trial of Mrs. Brown, at Indianapolis, for the murder of her husband, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and sentence of imprisonment in the women's reformatory for life.

James N. Ray was killed a few days ago in Scott county, Tennessee, by a man who had insulted his wife. Ray attempted to fire, but before he could draw his weapon, his assailant split him open with an axe.

Frank N. Brown of New York, aged twenty-one years, was shot by his father, special officer Charles A. Brown, at their residence, while protecting his mother from the latter's violence. The son died, and the father surrendered.

The defalcation of H. L. Dowers, cashier of the Queen City club, the most aristocratic organization in Cincinnati, created considerable excitement. Discrepancies of between \$1,200 and \$1,500 in his accounts have been discovered on Tuesday.

Charles M. Phelps, ex-State treasury clerk, and defaulter, at Albany, convicted in October, 1875, of forgery and larceny, on three counts, and sentenced to five years imprisonment on each count, died of consumption in the penitentiary on Tuesday.

Louis Algeyer, at Dubuque, who four months after the death of his wife married her niece, sixteen years old, was in the habit of brutally beating his first wife. It is now being recalled that she was found dead in the yard, as he said from a fall from a second story window.

A suit which is attracting a great deal of attention has been instituted in the circuit court at Richmond, Va., wherein a Virginian sues the price of his daughter's virtue at \$3,000, and brings suit for that sum against her seducer. The plaintiff in the case is C. Solari, a well-to-do merchant. He sees John E. Ruppert for seducing his daughter, a pretty and very interesting girl of seventeen. The defendant, a wealthy confederate, is charged with leading her astray. Plaintiff claims he has, by reason of said wrongful act of the defendant, sustained great loss and damage, and is entitled to recover the sum of \$3,000 of the defendant.

ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

William Spear of Algona, Iowa, was killed by the falling of a tree.

The British ship Capula was wrecked on the coast of Oregon, with all on board.

At Coalvale, Kansas, a Mrs. Davis and her daughter were burned to death by their clothes taking fire.

Phillip McCafferty, M. Boyle, Peter Gallagher and Francis Martin, victims of the Boston Land, Pa., boiler explosion, have died, making thirteen deaths.

The explosion of a can of shellac varnish in a fermenting tub in Peter Doelger's brewery in New York City cost the lives of four men who were at work in the vat.

At Milwaukee the residence of H. C. Atkins, superintendent of the Chicago and North Western road, was burned, entailing a total loss of \$8,000; fully covered by insurance. The most of the furniture and household effects were saved.

A Mrs. Bushing was killed by an accident on the Pennsylvania railroad N. H. The injured, so far as known, are: Mrs. E. Foster of Barton, New Hampshire; E. B. Brown, of Barton, La.; Mary Ferguson, David Cameron, wife and child, Mrs. G. W. Parker, Mary McDonald, Mrs. Davie Hartford.

A boiler in the adding mill of the Allentown Pa., rolling mill exploded, damaging the mill to the extent of \$20,000, and instantly killing John Shalk and fatally wounding Hugh Williams, of the latter's arm, and severely injuring Charles McCloskey. The following persons were badly injured: Samuel Burgess, James Harkins, John Harkins, Wm. Gibbons and James Boy.

The Bent Wood works of Lancaster, Ohio owned by Neil, Tippitt & Kelton, were entirely destroyed by fire. The fire began in the third story of the building, but its cause is unknown. About 100 men were employed at the works, most of them being men of family, and the suffering incident to this fire will be great. The loss on stock, building and machinery will reach about \$25,000.

At Lockport, N. Y., the Hodge opera house and the Gargling Oil building, adjoining, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss fully \$150,000. The opera house building was owned by John Hodge and the oil building by the Gargling Oil company, John Hodge president. The cost of the opera house was \$100,000, and of the oil building \$50,000. The opera house was insured for \$36,000 on the opera house and 30,000 on the Gargling Oil building.

By a kerosene explosion at Read's, Pa., the clothing of three children was ignited from the burning oil, and two of them, a baby six months old and Sallie Rothberger, aged fourteen, were killed. Just called, were burned to death. The remains have not yet been recovered. The third, Mary Moses, aged eight, was rescued, but is fatally burned. David Maurer, a boarder, was badly burned while trying to save the children.

John Balmer, a fisherman on Green River, Kentucky, warned one John Davis, also a fisherman, against leaving his boat, and continued to advance across the plank connecting the boats, and just as he stepped on Balmer's boat, the old man perforated him at the foot rack, the ball going in Davis's right side and coming out at the left side. "He was fencing me in," said the old man, explaining it. "I was compelled to fence him out." Davis, dropped after taking a few steps. His wife, the only eye-witness, says Balmer assaulted him and picked him off as Davis was saving him.

By a conflagration in a New York tenement house, ten persons perished. The fire started in the bottom of the stairs that furnished the only exit for the tenants in the third story, excepting the fire escape attached to the building outside, and in less than five minutes swept through the stairway to the roof, cutting off the escape of a score of persons. The flames soon mounted, also, through two lower stories, and thus barred progress by the fire escape. The tenants, panic-stricken, made a rush for the roof, but the scuttles were firmly hooked and would not yield. The ascending flames drove the people back within their rooms. The wildest confusion prevailed. Men and women threw their children from the windows and jumped after them. The list of the dead are: Ellen Sheridan, age forty-three; Kate Sheridan, fourteen; Maggie Sheridan, five; Martin Sheridan, three; John Walsh, thirteen; Thomas Cassidy, six; Charles Cassidy, eight; a girl named Logan, aged two; Mrs. Sheridan, age unknown.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is a fair prospect of the re-election of Senator Padlock of Nebraska.

The electoral votes of all the States have now been received by both mail and messenger.

Hon. Eugene Hale received the unanimous republican nomination for Senator for Maine.

The democrats of the Missouri legislature have nominated Senator F. M. Cockrell for re-election.

John G. Fair, the bonanza king of Nevada, has been elected United States Senator. He is a democrat.

Allen Campbell who received the certificate of election in Utah, received only 1,357 votes, while Apostle Cannon had 18,568.

Public opinion in Wisconsin seems to be settling down that Philitt Sawyer will be the next senator. His vote is placed by his friends from 58 to 60.

Now that Hale and Conger are out of the way, an active canvass is already being quietly conducted, looking to placing Frye of Maine in the speaker's chair.

The Irish societies of Boston and vicinity voted to celebrate St. Patrick's day by attending a lecture, the proceeds of which will be sent to the Irish league in Ireland.

Lock in the Indiana Senate was broken last Saturday when the Greenbackers and electors named by the latter, E. W. Brown, secretary.

The senatorial election in Maine, suddenly changed, by a committee of Frye's friends waiting upon Hale and unconditionally withdrawing Frye's name from the canvass, and endorsing their votes in favor of Hale. This insures the unanimous nomination in Republican caucus and election of Hale to the United States senatorship.

Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina in his message, speaking in warm tones of the relation existing between the blacks and the whites, says the colored people are becoming more industrious and thrifty. He refers with satisfaction to their industrial efforts and to the "favor and encouragement bestowed on their industry by the whites." He regards it an imperative duty that the whites should see that in all things full and equal justice shall be done the blacks and they are not left to work out their own destiny alone.

The certificate of election to Congress in Utah has been given to Gov. Murray to the gentle candidate, Allen G. Campbell, though Apostle Cannon received a very large majority of the votes. Under other circumstances, says the governor in his ruling, Cannon might become naturalized before his term of office begins, but it is charged by Campbell and not denied by Cannon that the latter is living in violation of the law of 1862 making polygamy a felony, and cannot, therefore, be well disposed towards the government of the United States. Not being a citizen, and being incapable from his profession and manner of life of taking the oath of naturalization in good faith, and these facts having been notorious for years, it follows that the votes cast for him as a delegate are lost.

Gen. John F. Miller of California, who is to succeed Senator Booth in the United States senate, is a native of Indiana. He first went to California about the year 1838, after the war was returned to his native State and lived at South Bend. When the war broke out he raised a regiment and became its colonel. He rose to the rank of brigadier general, and was wounded, losing an eye at the battle of Stone River. He was in command at Nashville when Johnson was killed. After the war he returned to California. When Johnson became president he appointed Gen. Miller collector of the port of San Francisco. His prominence in business circles enabled him to become one of the founders of the Alaska Fur Seal company, of which he is the president. This has made him enormously rich. He was a member of the constitutional convention two years ago, but has held no other elective office. Senator Booth made no effort to be re-elected.

CURRENT EVENTS.

There is a rumor that Patti is coming to America.

Twenty-one deaths in New York from diptheria, in one day.

There are indications of a speedy breaking up of the ice in the Ohio.

The McCook bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list has been introduced in the house.

Fowler, Crampton & Co. of New York, E. Mueller and A. Robert, of Dubuque, have suspended.

The Dixon Crucible company of Jersey City has suspended. The assets and liabilities, which are nearly even, are said to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

Kate Claxton, the actress, who is known in private life as the president. This has made him enormously rich. He was a member of the constitutional convention two years ago, but has held no other elective office. Senator Booth made no effort to be re-elected.

Gov. Porter of Indiana was inaugurated on Monday last. Chief Justice Niblack administered the oath of office to the governor. Porter was introduced, and delivered an inaugural address.

The appointment of Col. Sidney Cooper as counsel at Cadiz, Spain, is to be investigated, since it has been developed that the appointment was made on recommendation of Senator Ferry, who is alleged to have desolated the Cooper heartstone by his machinations.

At Cleveland, G. M. McGillan & Co., extensive wholesale dealers in hardware, have entered suit against Leander McBride and C. F. Lovejoy for \$25,000 each, for slander, in alleging that the plaintiffs were in a failing condition, and that H. B. Claffin of New York was coming on to close them up.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Mrs. John Woodworth, of the marine hospital service, the statement is positively denied both by Mr. Wheeler and Mrs. Woodworth.

At Palmire, Wis., Mrs. Joel B. Clark and Mr. E. B. Adams were united in marriage Nov. 1st. The bride, at the residence of Mrs. Clark, was Squire Allen. The bride is a grandmother of sixty years of age; the groom about thirty-five years old. The wedding party repaired to the Commercial hotel, to supper and a small reception of friends.

The marriage of Gov.-Elect Porter of Indiana to Miss Stone, sister of Gen. R. Stone and daughter of a late prominent resident of Chautauque county, took place Wednesday at the residence of Walter S. Gurnee, uncle of the bride, in New York city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Freeman of Lockport, New York. The wedding was private, and only a few of the relatives were present, among whom were Albert and Annie Porter, son and daughter of the bridegroom.

Capt. Samuel F. Painter, an old steamboat captain, died at his residence in St. Paul on the 9th. At the time of his death Capt. Painter was fifty-nine years of age. He was born in New York in 1830 and first acted as mate of the Isaca, with Capt. David Whitten, which run between St. Paul and Prairie du Chien and Galena. Capt. Painter subsequently acted as captain of the Kookuk and other steamboats in the David White Collier line, and was in command of the Mississippi all the time after he came to St. Paul till about eight years ago, when he went to the Red River and engaged in the same business till about two years ago.

James Redpath, at New York, before a large audience, on what he knew about "Boycotting," delivered a lecture on the subject of "Boycotting," and was warmly received. He is a native of Ireland and has lived in America for many years. He said Queen Victoria had only given one day's income to the relief of the starving Irish during the late famine. She was an infamously woman, and ought to be branded as such all over the globe. She should be hissed into decency. He denounced Henry Jones, a flunkey and coward, and said he would to that infamous wretch, the Duke of Edinburgh, and then came back to America and tried to injure the Irish cause through the agency of charity and pretended truth. The whole lecture was of the kind that the Ohio legislature of his decision of the office of United States senator to which he had been elected.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Burnside is confident Don Cameron will be next secretary of war.

Supervisor Walker asks for \$500,000 additional to complete the census. The work has been completed to comprehend now fields, and when completed will be worth at least \$1,000,000.

It is said that the majority of the house will favor a proper reapportionment bill, not Springfield's report by the census committee, and that the subject will not be treated as a partisan question by either party as a body.

Col. H. C. Corbin, corresponding secretary of the inaugural committee received communication from the Ohio legislature of his decision of the office of United States senator to which he had been elected.

Sir Thomas and Lady Flora Hesketh, nee Sharon, who left San Francisco recently for California, have been invited to become guests of President and Mrs. Hayes if they can defer their journey to Europe long enough to visit Washington.

The senate has confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: F. W. Palmer, Chicago; A. H. Brown, Polk, Iowa; R. B. Williamson, Mount Airy, N. C.; J. C. McLaughlin, St. Louis, Mo.; T. A. Burr, Lancaster, Wis.; E. B. Thompson, Waupaca, Wisconsin; A. W. Kimball, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Col. Corbin, secretary of the inauguration committee, is fairly deluged with correspondence in relation to the event, and is now in military companies present from every State in the Union. From present indications there will be 25,000 men in line, and the procession will be the largest and finest seen in Washington since the review of Sherman's army.

The movement to place Gen. Ord on the retired list has gained considerable momentum, and with both parties in the house and the senate say they owe him much for his able and skillful management of affairs on the border. It is said that when he went there matters were in so delicate an attitude that an ill-adviced act would have brought on a war with Mexico.

Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia, was nominated by the president as secretary of the navy. Gen. Goff leaves the navy on the 1st of February, a resident of Clarkburg. He served throughout the war on the Union side, and rose to the rank of brigadier general. In 1872 he was appointed to be United States district attorney for West Virginia, an office which he still holds. The nomination of Gen. Goff was confirmed by the Senate.

The senate confirmed Matthew D. Barr collector of customs at Erie, Pa.; Wm. A. Storrs, United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Stillwell, New York, associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona; John Hall, United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania; Washington F. Padurick, secretary to the French-American claims commission; to be United States consuls: Joseph T. Dubois, Pennsylvania, at Aix la Chapelle; Samuel Spackman, Pennsylvania, at Munich; W. J. Crouch, Pennsylvania, at Nuremberg; George W. Roosevelt, Pennsylvania, at Matanzas. Postmasters: Henry H. Huidobro, Philadelphia; John M. McLeeland, Marion, Ind.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

An English angler, the Tipton Slasher, has been grappled by death.

The Hon. Christopher Duncan, D. C. L. Q. C., judge of the superior court of Quebec, died at his residence in Knowlton, after a lingering illness.

The marriage of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Princess Stephanie has been further postponed, owing to the inclemency of the season.

A Canadian syndicate has been organized to defeat the ratification of the Canada Pacific proposition before parliament, but its chances of success are not flattering.

The condition of affairs in Ireland continues to be a matter of much concern to the pope, who is reported to have sent fresh instructions to the Irish bishops, with a view to promoting the establishment of the amendment of the constitution.

An immense stock company of match manufacturers is on the eve of formation, to consolidate all the firms of Detroit, Akron, Philadelphia and Oshkosh, buy up the small concerns and control prices. Matches have raised thirty cents per case within a week.

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MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. J. F. Armour, one of the big pork-packer, died at Cincinnati of Bright's disease.

For the week ended Saturday last the thermometer at Fort Garry averaged 25 degrees below zero.

2 O'Leary, at New York, has accepted Sir John A. Macdonald's offer to furnish a pedestrian to walk against Bowler for \$10,000.

De Witt Talmage Jr. son of Rev. Dr. Talmage of New York, and C. B. Wilkinson, the editor of the Denver Republican, died last week.

Complete census returns show an increase of population in the United States over the census of 1870 of 11,573,629, or a trifle over 30 per cent, against an increase of 22 1/2 per cent. in the preceding decade.

The projectors of the Panama canal scheme are pushing their enterprise with great energy. A corps of engineers has started from Havre, and supplies have been sent out from New York and New Orleans.

Capt. Wm. H. Penrose, Third infantry, recently sentenced to be dismissed from service with the department of Dakota, has been reinstated by the president to suspension from rank on half-pay for one year. The officer's gallant war record saved him his commission.

The Bard & Hickox miners at Braidwood, Ill., are on a strike. This company agrees with the miners that for every twenty acres per ton of coal advanced they will pay \$2.50 in Chicago they would pay the miners ten cents. They now refuse to pay the miners the share of such advance.

A St. Louis paper says that Louis Nathal, manager of the Nathal Opera troupe, which was organized here last September, abandoned the company a short time since at St. Paul, and went to the United States, where he is now in Chicago, the prima donna of the troupe and wife of Louis Davis, its advance agent.

The great commission house of Nanson, Bartholomew & Co., of St. Louis, has failed. The firm is one of the oldest and best known in the city, and has occupied a prominent position in the mercantile world of St. Louis for many years, having a very large amount of consigned stock, and trading heavily in futures for customers. For some time they have been "long" for their customers, and have also held a large amount of cash grain in store. The late decline in wheat prices has ruined them.

At a meeting of a committee of the Northwestern Traveling Men's association, held at the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, a committee consisting of J. E. Bradwick, Dudley B. Finch, R. H. Haver and John McAuley of St. Paul, E. C. Corbett, E. D. Mansfield and George B. Corbett of New York, were appointed to look after the reception, transportation, museum, location, printing, invitations and business in connection with the annual session of the association to be held in St. Paul, in July next.

The grocery house of P. H. Kelly & Co., of St. Paul, as usual on New Year's day, divided a certain percentage of the profits of the year in the amount of \$2,500, which was distributed among the employees. The list of names ranged from \$100 to \$1,000, according to the importance of the positions held. One traveling salesman sold personally on his route the amount of \$250,000 of goods, while the entire sales on the route, by order and otherwise, reached \$2,000,000.

Statistics of the business of St. Paul for 1880 exhibit a great deal of progress and prosperity. The wholesale trade amounted to nearly \$41,000,000; manufactures \$11,500,000; statements of the banks show a capital of \$3,325,550, an increase of \$700,000 over last year; deposits, \$7,418,000, an increase of \$2,174,000 over last year; loans, \$7,437,000, an increase of \$2,184,000; exchange, \$300,000, an increase of \$18,750,000 over last year; the building improvements amounted to \$2,000,000.

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DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

RESEMBLING after the holiday festivities, the vice president presented a communication from Gen. Garfield announcing that he had notified the Ohio legislature of his decision of the office of United States senator to which he had been elected.

HOUSE.—Mr. Springer introduced an appropriation bill under which the number of members appointed to each state is fixed as follows:

Alabama	7	Minnesota	5
Arkansas	5	Mississippi	7
California	5	Missouri	13
Colorado	1	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	4	Nevada	3
Delaware	1	N. Hampshire	3
Florida	1	New York	6
Georgia	9	N. Carolina	8
Illinois	18	Ohio	19
Indiana	12	Oregon	1
Iowa	10	Pennsylvania	25
Kansas	6	Rhode Island	2
Louisiana	10	Texas	10
Maine	5	Tennessee	9
Maryland	4	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	10	West Virginia	9
Michigan	10	Wisconsin	8

Total 293. The following States would lose one member each: Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Tennessee and Pennsylvania would lose two; and New York, three members; Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia would gain one member each; Minnesota and Nebraska two each; and Kansas and Texas three each. The bill was finally referred to the committee on commerce.

The army appropriation bill was discussed and passed, and the inter-state commerce bill was considered.

SENATE.—No business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE.—The funding bill was considered in the senate, and an amendment was offered granting to State banks the privilege of circulation on depositing three per cent. bonds with the United States treasurer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7. A memorial was presented from W. J. Moore of New York, alleging that Wm. Kelly was elected to the senate by bribery, and that the memorialist was one of the legislators bribed, and asking that the senate committee on privileges and elections investigate. This gave rise to a discussion of the familiar Kellogg-Spofford case. Senator Kellogg denounced him as a rascal, or who had been discharged from the New Orleans custom house for embezzlement. Senate.

SENATE.—No business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE.—The funding bill was considered in the senate, and an amendment was offered granting to State banks the privilege of circulation on depositing three per cent. bonds with the United States treasurer.

MY NEIGHBOR'S CONFESSION.

Yes, this is what my neighbor said that night, in the still shadow of her solitary house, (For she came to bed when her head was white) What time dark leaves were weird in withering boughs, And each late rose sighed with its latest breath, "This sweet world is too sweet to end in death."

But this is what my neighbor said to me: "I grieved my youth away for that or this. I had upon my hand the ring you see, With pretty babies in my arms to kiss, And one man said I had the sweetest eyes, He was quite sure, this side of Paradise."

"But then our crowded cottage was so small, And spacious grounds would blossom full in sight; Then one would fret me with an India shawl, And one flash by me in a diamond lace; And one would show me yards of precious lace, And one look coldly from her painted face."

"I did not know that I had everything, Till I remembered it. Ah me! ah me! I who had ears to hear the wild bird's sing And eyes to see the violets. At midnight A bitter fate that jewels the gray hair, Which once was golden and had flowers to wear."

"In the old house, in my old room, for years, The haunted cradle of my little ones gone Would hardly let me look at it for tears, Oh, my lost nurslings! I stay on and on, Only to miss you from the empty light Of my lone fire—with my own grave in sight."

"In the old house too, in its own old place, Handsome and young, and looking toward the gate Through which it flushed to meet me, is a face For which, ah me! I wait forever, I wait, For which, ah me! I wait forever, I wait, For the hope of it, can surely die."

"Young men write gracious letters here to me, That ought to fill this mother's heart of mine, The youth in this one crowd is all Italy! This glimmers with the far Pacific's shine. The first poor little hand that warmed my breast Wrote this—the date is old; you know the rest."

"Oh, if I only could have back my boys, With their lost glories, and books for me to find, Their scattered playthings, and their pleasant noise!"

I sit here in the splendor, growing blind, With hollow hands that back ward reach and ache For the sweet trouble of the children's make."

—S. M. B. Patten Scribner's.

MY MYSTERIOUS LANDLORD.

English Magazine.

A pause of the heavy feet, and then they went on upwards, and my mind carried my body after them; for, with a sudden resolution, I turned into the stairway, and followed my landlord in my stocking feet. He staid a moment at the next landing in the darkness, and his wife came to her bedroom door and entered him to rest. He answered her doggedly, ordered her back to her bed, shut her door after her and went on. I went on. A slight twist in the landing showed a step-ladder, whitened by the moon, that streamed through a small window. My landlord, who had been so suddenly as if he were not stout, I watched him as he went up. He unlocked his hand, and put a key in the door that fronted the ladder. The lock turned noiselessly, and he went in, leaving the door ajar. Up that ladder I crept carefully. I was not so corpulent as the landlord, but my feet blundered and were not certain.

I reached the top without making a sound. Then I pushed open the door and stood within a room that I knew was the top loft.

In one moment I saw its peculiarities; in another I saw its mystery. The moonlight was radiantly white within its corner; there was nothing revealed. It showed an empty room with a lean-to roof, and the rafters above were rough and splintered. It lit up, with the light of contrast, black hangings that were nailed against the walls. It shone into the empty, blackened, ill-shaped room and lay upon its pile of a red rug that covered the centre of the floor; and upon a box with silver handles raised high in the midst; and upon an old man groveling before it in a posture that was too undone for kneeling and too utterly debased for devotion.

And I, with senses alert, and with cold ven, moved a heavy step further into the room. My landlord's eyes to his feet, and good-bye to me, and I looked at me, and spoke no word. I spoke.

"You are found out at last, Mr. Fern," I said.

He looked at me, and waited for the words to form sense within his brain. Then, with a sigh and with unmovable acquiescence: "Yes, at last."

I scarcely knew what to say next; the man did not defy me, he only looked nonplussed. "The law has reached you through me, Mr. Fern; you must submit to it."

"Yes, yes," he said, quietly, "but I have duped it this year, come October."

"Great Heaven!" I cried, "can you talk coolly of your crime?" And you hardened to the most awful form of murder—"Eh, what?" said the man, dazed at the first word and indignant and furious at the second. "I a murderer? Curse you! God judge you, sir, as you have foully judged me."

He laid his great hand upon my arm, and shook it. The tears were running down his face, while the deep curses of a broken heart thronged to his lips, and stayed there for powerlessness of utterance. I looked at him and at the silvered coffin and at the desolate room, and wrenched my arm from his grasp.

"Then, in the name of your Judge and mine, what is that?" I said, pointing to the "epitaphic box."

His anger died; his passion was quenched, he covered his face with his hands and groped his way to the little coffin and laid his head upon it and cried with words unintelligible to me some names of endeavor that were framed in sobs. I felt a movement behind me, and turned to see Mrs. Fern. Her face was as white as the light that illuminated it; but the strength of her bearing was unshaken by the funeral room or the stricken husband. She had put on a long gown, and beneath her breath came and went quickly; otherwise the form of her mind was calm.

She looked at me and passed me, and went to her husband and put her arms around his neck. He moved to her touch, and laid his great tousled head upon her shoulder. The passion of grief which shook him showed the balance of that jovial temperament. She smoothed his face with her hand as if it had been a baby's; she bent over his head her indomitable one, fearless, tender, powerful. And, after a time, with a slight movement she brought his eyes and hers to the small window, and pointed to him the heavens, from which all clouds were drifting, where the serene rested deep blue between the glittering stars, and stretched backwards from the bright white moon.

She lifted his small eyes to her face with a curious expression, like the appeal of the dumb brute that begs for translation of the feeling that it cannot give tongue to. There was no shade of sentimentality in Mrs. Fern's spoken answer to this mute speech.

"Why will you not look there instead of here?"

He turned back to the coffin and hid his face from the suggestion of the far-away heavens. His words were thick and his hoarse voice quivered.

"Because this is her. The bit of flesh I held is here; the lips I kissed are here; the cheek I loved is here. It is only the thing you say, not the spirit. The spirit may be tender, as cold and uncan as those blessed stars. But 'twas the dear body that I nursed and loved. The bright eyes, her blue eyes—I nailed them safe in here."

He nodded his head at me, and went on with a proud mournfulness I should not have expected of him.

"You called me a hard word, sir—a word that might tempt a man to be the vile brute you named. Your scent is mighty keen, sir, but it sniffed astray at the last. The demon that killed my child was Croup, and I kissed down her dead eyelids. You may go in the churchyard and see her name written on a gravestone, and you might have seen, three years ago, a funeral there. They put a coffin in the ground, didn't they? But it don't hold my darling."

He stood up straight now, and faced me with a tremor, with eagerness. Grief and passion gave him eloquence, and his defense was warm.

"Do you think I would give my pretty one to the filthy worms to eat out my eyes and crawl into her ears and feed on her lips? Do you think I would put her in to the cold, the storm and the sodden earth? Couldn't the old roof that had sheltered her lively living body cover her when she was so mighty still, and gave no trouble? I read an old book that tells how to wrap up the dead, and they will keep at least for years. I made two coffins one within the other, and put her on a soft feather-bed inside them, and I shut her up and brought her here, and kept her here, and they buried an empty box yonder, and I and wife held an other service here, without a cleric gyman, but with our groans and tears."

"And the child was always frightened in a storm; I always come to watch when there is rain or wind. But to-night my lass persuaded me not to come because you were in the house. I waited, but my spirit would not hold. I had to come, and I came at last, just to see her quiet, after the hullabaloo. And you came, sir; you've outwitted me. My lass is a keen lass, and she read something in your face. You never married; you never lost a child. And you think it's easy to bury dead limbs out of your sight? But it ain't, Lord, it ain't. It's the heart-breaking thing; it's—O Lord!"

His head bent over the coffin-lid again. I stepped to Mrs. Fern, and whispered to her: "Forgive me, I will leave you now. I will go to my room until morning. Will you see me then?"

She nodded, and I went.

A year later I stood in the churchyard of Baytown, and with me stood George, the ostler. The mortal remains of little Lucy Fern lay then beneath the gravestone. I had gone to the clergyman of the parish after that stormy night. He had heard my tale with some professional horror and with much human sympathy, and he had lent his aid in conveying to its last resting-place the coffin of the top loft.

And a year after, George and I stood there together. The ostler rambled in his meditative style, while I listened:

"Bless you, sir, you did a sight of good to the master and missis. Queer whispers was always on the go. They never could be happy with a dead corpse—a corruption of itself over their heads. As my mother used to say, the worm must live, and wain't no right to stand against the natural food of a thing. Curious thing, Miss Lucy died in a storm; couldn't tell which howled the louder,—it or master. 'Not missis, bless you, sir. She's one of that sort that chews her tears, reg'lar.'"

THE HOME OF MARK TWAIN.

The Pleasant Impression it Made Upon the Iowa Humorist.

In a recent letter from Hartford, Conn., to the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, Mr. R. J. Burdette writes:

"The pleasantest view I had of the city was from the cozy fireside in that wonderful home of Mr. S. L. Clemens, who was my host during my stay in Hartford. I am not sufficiently 'British' to wander through December and January in a short checked coat and no nistler. I am given to much wrapping up when I do go out in the snow, and to very little going out in the snow at all. I begin to shiver with the first frost, and I keep it up until the following April. And so when I can sit down before a bright wood fire, and burn up cigars while somebody entertains me, I love the icy winter."

"I think I have never been in a home more beautifully home-like than this palace of the king of humorists. The surroundings of the house are beautiful, and its quaint architecture, broad East Indian porches, the Greek patterns in mosaic in the dark-red brick walls attract and charm the attention and good taste of the passer by, for the home, inside and out, is the perfection of exquisite taste and harmony. But with all its architectural beauty and originality, the elegance of its interior finish and decorations, the greatest charm about the house is the atmosphere of 'homeliness' that pervades it. Charming as he can entertain thousands of people at a time for the performance, Mr. Clemens is even a more perfect entertainer in his home. The brightest and best sides of his nature shine out at his fireside. The humor and drollery that sparkle in his conversation is as utterly unaffected and natural as sunlight. Indeed, I don't believe he knows or thinks that most of his talk before the sparkling fire, up in the pleasant retirement of his billiard-room study, is marketable merchandise worth so much a page to the publishers, but it is. And it is not all drollery and humor. He is so earnest that his earnestness charms you fully as much as his brighter flashes, and once in a while there is in his voice an inflection of wondrous pathos, so touched with melancholy that you look into the kind, earnest eyes to see what thought has touched his voice. And he has a heart as big as his body; I believe there does not live a man more thoroughly unselfish and self-forgetful. Two little girls and a boy baby, bright-eyed, good-tempered, and with a full head of hair as brown as his father's, assist Mrs. Clemens to fill the heart of the reigning humorist, and they do it most completely. Personally, Mr. Clemens is, perhaps, a little above the medium height, of good symmetrical physique, brown hair, severely touched with gray, that curls over a high, white forehead; friendship in his eyes, hearty cordiality in the grasp of a well-shaped white hand, strong enough and heavy enough to be a manly hand; his age is 40 something, and he looks 35; in the evening after the lamps are lighted, his face has a wonderful boyish look, and he loves a good cigar even better than Grant does."

The Value of Politeness.

From the London World.

John Bright, the orator—whose use of pure Saxon, by the by, is marvelous—once unconsciously converted a political opponent by the *savante* in *modo*, as contradistinguished from his usual quality, the *fortiter* *in re*. As the right honorable gentleman who looked into the circumstances himself, he will be grateful to me for telling him of it. He was riding on horseback to Llandudno, and came to a gate near which stood a gentleman, who, though recognizing the horseman, did not show any readiness to unlatch it. Addressing him in a manner almost courtly, the Apostle of Radicalism asked that favor at his hands; and the stranger, surprised into compliance, was still further pleased when the present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, waiting until the pedestrian had reclosed the gate, leisurely walked his animal along, and continued an agreeable conversation, in which everything local, but nothing national, was discussed. On the two separating, something like complimentary

expressions were exchanged, and at the last general election John Bright had no more effective, but unobtrusive, supporter than the stranger whose political animosity he had disarmed by politeness and sociability. This story I learn from a letter written by the man himself.

TYPES OF STAGE KISSING.

The Abbott Kiss Artistically Considered—The Positive and the Comparative.

From Nym Crinkle's Penitence.

No amount of interesting could evolve Miss Abbott's views on the kiss. All that she could be got to admit was that the balcony scene in *Romeo and Juliet* was copied from a painting of Antony and Cleopatra, which she had seen at Milan. "People talk about what they are pleased to call the 'Abbott kiss,'" said she, "altogether forgetting that if the scene is not made realistic it would be utterly flat, stale, and unprofitable. I will not sing roles like *Traviata*, of which I do not approve, but those which I do act I will act with my whole heart and whole soul, with all the art which God has given me. I have never sung yet that I was not accused of being in love with the tenor, just because I sing and act in dead earnest. That is what realism in art means."

So much for the positive kissing. The student of comparative kissing, who will, of course, look over the whole field, in a historic way, will have to take into consideration the various schools of osculation. There was the platonic kiss of Kellogg, who used to fling them like icicles with his finger tips, and as Sher Campbell once said, there were chilblains in them. Then there was the Presbyterian kiss of Ada Dyas, who used to plant it on Montague's left ear, or on the back of his neck, and always created an impression in the gallery that she had bit him; and the Loda bubble, which always sounded like the pulling of a cork, and seemed to be a number of linked kisses effervescing; and the Corinthian kiss of Wainwright—a severe affair; somewhat motherly, and when dropped upon a stock actor always frightened him a little bit, as if he had pulled a New Testament out of his pocket instead of a pack of cards; and the Carey kiss—ah! The romantic Carey kiss, that never begun anywhere and never ended— that ran down the back, and tingled in the arms and legs, and made the hair stand on end, and was accompanied with laughter, whose echoes were undying; and the cavernous Soldene kiss, that opened its ponderous jaws and marble fangs with a report like the bursting of a rubber balloon.

Who shall formulate the schools for us? Certainly not Abbott, for her is the spiritual kiss, and we are not educated up to it.

A Story.

Exchange.

A codfish was one day sailing around in search of some one who might be inclined to a religious dispute, when he came across a clam. That was in the days when codfish put on a heap of airs over the clam tribe, and this particular fish stuck up his nose at that particular clam, and began:

"Here you are grubbing away on the same old sand-bank for a living, while I have journeyed a thousand miles in the last four weeks."

"I am quite content," replied the clam; "I am rather near-sighted, slow on foot, and nature did not intend me to travel far. Neither of us make more than a living, and I am satisfied if you are."

"Yes; but you have such an outlandish shape," sneered the cod. "Why, there's neither head, nor tail, nor legs, nor arms to you. Your eyes are scarcely to be seen, and one little grin for a cent would split your whole face open."

"My eyes are plenty large enough to see that no two fish in the ocean agree," tartly replied the clam; "and, seeing this, I have no cause to smile. What you say about my form is true, but I am good chowder for all that, and I have no bones to trouble the throats of humanity."

"Well I am thankful that I wasn't born to begin and end my days in a sand-bank. I go everywhere. I take in all the free lunches. Small fish fear me, and big ones can't catch me. See how I glide around. The cod took a circle around to show off."

At that moment a fishhook, nicely baited dropped down between them.

"Now, if you only had a little more mouth you could get enough at one gulp to last you all day," said the cod, as he eyed the bait. "As it is you may stand by and see me take in that banquet. Just see what mouth will do for one in this world."

He opened his mouth, made a dive for the bait, and was about to wink at the clam with his left eye, when he was suddenly pulled out of the water and landed in a boat.

"I think," mused the clam, as he closed his shell, "that it is a great deal nicer to be a clam on a sand bank, than a cod in a fish boat. But I'll be 'open' to argument next flood-ide."

"Mum!"—It is everything in knowing when to shut up.

Books and Authors.

Mr. Henry W. Longfellow has lately written a kindly letter to Father A. J. Ryan, the poet-prince of the South, in which he says: "When you call yourself 'the last and least of those who rhyme,' you remind me of the graceful lines of Catullus to Cicero: 'Receive the warm thanks of Catullus, the least of all poets; as much the least of all poets as you are the greatest of all advocates.' 'Last and least' can no more be applied to you than 'pestimus' to Catullus."

Robert C. Winthrop will deliver the oration, and James Barron Hope the poem, at the Yorktown surrender celebration, by invitation of the committee having the ceremonies in charge.

The use of the word "well" at the beginning of a sentence is said by Englishmen to betray the speaker to be an American. If this be a true index of nativity, then Lord Beaconsfield must have been born on this side of the Atlantic, for he is the author of "Endymion" puts the monosyllabic in the mouth of nearly every one of his characters, and in a single page of chapter xxix. occur the following instances: "Well, you know I never like anything precipitate." "Well, I suppose I am an old-fashioned man." "Well, I send amusing people down to him." "Well, she must be very much in love with you." "Well, I do know." "Well, I have not." "Well, that is gallant."

Mr. Thomas P. May, of New Orleans, the first sugar planter in the United States to emancipate his slaves voluntarily and begin raising sugar by free labor, is now announced as the author of the novel "The Earl of Mayfield," which has just passed the press of its publisher.

At the time of this emancipation Mr. May was an extremely young man, having little more than past his majority, and having only been for a short time in possession of the estate left him by his deceased father. He was always a Union man, and the pictures he gives of a good many of the New Orleans people of note in those days have lent a special piquancy to his book.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was so shy that he had a high tower built to his house, and used the very top of it for a study room. The tremendously long flight of stairs leading to his den were without banisters, and the entrance at the top was through a trap door. Few visitors were willing to go through so much in order to catch the lion in his den—if so shy and modest a man can be termed a lion.

FARM AND HOUSE.

Brief Notes and Hints.

Sawdust is worth very little for manure, but it makes an excellent mulch to put around trees, small fruits, and plants generally. The older the better, and what twenty years old is certainly worth using in liberal quantities.

Dr. McMurtrie thinks the best localities for beef raising in the United States to be New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Washington Territory, Oregon and California, one or two countries in Pennsylvania, and Licking County, Ohio.

The annual product of beet sugar in France amounts at present to about 430,000 tons, of 2,300 pounds to the ton, and of the value of \$65,000,000. The laborers employed in the beet sugar manufacture in France, in 1875, numbered 51,023 men, 9,367 women and 8,193 children, which figures do not include persons employed in the cultivation of the root.

Trees should be generally set the same depth that they previously stood in the soil, allowing an inch or two more or less for the newly stirred earth. On heavy soils they will be more injured by being planted too deep, than those of a light sandy, or gravelly nature, and where greater depth is needed to prevent the effects of drought, on lands inclining to be wet, setting trees upon the surface, and raising the earth upon the roots is a mode which has some advantages, among which are the greater depth of soil thus made and the prevention of water setting among the roots.

We have heard much of storm centres of late years, but now our farmers are talking of "grain centres." Like the population centres, the grain centre is gradually moving westward. From statistics recently taken it is ascertained that the wheat centre, which thirty years ago was in eastern Ohio, has moved westward and slightly northward, until at this time it is not far from Madison, Wis. This rapid movement in a northerly direction has resulted from the cultivation of the land along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, where the area in wheat alone, the present season, is nearly or quite 10,000,000 acres, and the average yield per acre not far from 20 bushels, or a crop of 200,000,000 bushels for this region of country alone.

Sweet Pork.

Western pork is not New England pork, but the flavor of the Western article could be much improved. It is beyond a doubt that cleanliness has much to do with that. The filthy state in which many fattening hogs are kept has a tendency not only to give a rank taste to the meat, but to render it positively unwholesome. By many it is claimed that pork is unfit for use, anyway, but when properly cooked it seems to be indispensable, especially on the farm. A very common mode of penning hogs at this season is a rail pen, without protection from the weather. The consequence is that such pens are not fit to keep a living animal in; wet, filthy, cold and uncomfortable hogs will not take on fat, and a great proportion of the food fed them is wasted, while the hogs will consume a considerable amount of filth which is detrimental to their health and to the health of those who consume the meat.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

A Series of Approved Recipes—Take your Choice.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, I.—Three parts by measure of buckwheat flour to one part of Graham flour, and mix with buttermilk instead of water. Keeping buckwheat batter is often very troublesome, especially in mild weather. It can be kept perfectly sweet by pouring cold water over that left from one morning, and which is intended to be used for mixing the next morning's cakes. Fill the vessel entirely full of water, and put in a cool place; when ready to use pour off the water, which absorbs the acidity.

—COOKING RECIPTS, *Harper's Bazar*.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, II.—Make a thin mush of corn-meal, cooking it 10 minutes; let it become perfectly cool before putting the cakes to rise. In mixing the batter, take a pint of the mush to a quart of buckwheat flour; add water and yeast as in ordinary cakes made of buckwheat. Making a mush of the corn-meal prevents the raw taste there always is when the meal is put in uncooked. —COOKING RECIPTS, *Harper's Bazar*.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, IV.—One quart of buckwheat-meal, four tablespoonfuls of yeast, one teaspoonful of salt, one handful of Indian-meal, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, not syrup, warm water enough to make a thin batter; beat very well, and set to rise in a warm place; if the batter is in the least sour in the morning stir in a very little soda dissolved in warm water; mix in an earthen crock, and leave some in the bottom each morning, a cupful or so, to serve as sponge for the next morning, instead of getting fresh yeast. In cold weather this may be successfully pursued for a week or 10 days without setting a new supply. Of course, you add the usual quantity of flour each night, and beat up well. —COMMON SENSE, MARION HARLAND.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, V.—One pound of buckwheat flour, a quarter of a pound of Indian-meal, and a quarter of a pound of wheat flour, all mixed well together dry. Dissolve half a cake of compressed yeast, or a gill of baker's yeast, in a pint of warm water, a teaspoonful of salt mixed well with the flour, then add water enough to make a batter the consistency of any drop-cake. Mix this batter between 9 and 10 o'clock and place it where the temperature is warm, not hot. The next morning bake on a very hot, slightly greased, griddle in large spoonfuls.

ABOUT PARLORS.

The Awful Gloominess of the Modern Ones.

From the New York Evening Post.

A great deal has been said and written against the old-fashioned parlor. Indeed, people have generally come to look upon it as a failure, and to think slightly of the taste which rendered it possible. What, ever may have been its defects, there is a question in the minds of some people as to whether the modern parlor is a great improvement upon the ancient one, and, in fact, whether there is sufficient reason for its existence. It is true that the modern room is not kept hermetically sealed, as it is alleged of the older one. There are more feast days upon which it is opened, and children are allowed to sit upon its hand-some chairs, and look out into the street through its lace curtains. The furniture is arranged more artistically. Still it is not a room to be happy in; and it too often absorbs into itself the best there is in the house, not only in the way of furniture, but also of pictures and books, leaving the living-room of the family as bare as a desert, so far as anything refining and educating is concerned. That this is not the best, a little thought will show. We who are so wonderfully made and so mysteriously influenced, gain much by having around us every day surroundings which are elevating and suggestive. So if there is only one picture in the house which is worth looking at or studying, let it hang where it will most frequently attract the attention of the family. To the thoughtful man who wishes well to his kind, it is sad to see the people spending their money for that which is not bread. People who think they can not afford to buy one new book in a year, or so much as a photograph or heliotype of a pic-

ture, must have their parlor "set," a cheap lot in imitation of those who can well afford to have them. They illustrate the awful facility we have in copying the failings of our neighbors instead of their virtues. This is not a plea for the utter extinction of the parlor. A tasteful reception room, which may always be in order for guests and for many strangers whom you may not wish to introduce into your family life, is a great convenience, and in some homes almost a necessity; but if two pleasant, inviting rooms can not be afforded, it would be vastly better to invariably make the one cheerful, comfortably furnished room, with the good pictures and the books, the room for the family to meet in and to enjoy. The money, or a part of it, saved by not indulging in a parlor, might be spent to good advantage in buying books and objects of interest and instruction. It is interesting to notice the value placed upon books by many who profess loudly to wish for them by their always putting them after everything else. Such persons would hardly appreciate Charles Lamb's going about in his threadbare plum-colored coat that he might buy a favorite folio. Nor would they ever be found wondering how much Oliver Wendell Holmes owes to the fact that he "staggered against books as a baby." Alas that has ever attempted to trace back any of his own impressions to their source has not been surprised to find that deep and lasting ones have been made by something in itself very slight.

Bread Making in Spain.

From the English Farmer.

The bread in the south of Spain is delicious; it is as white as snow, close as cake, and yet very light; the flour is most admirable, for the wheat is good and pure, and the bread well kneaded. The way they make this bread is as follows: From large, long panniers filled with wheat, they take out a handful at a time, sorting it most carefully and expeditiously, and throwing every defective grain into another basket. This done, the wheat is ground between two circular stones, as it was ground in Egypt 2,000 years ago, the requisite rotary motion being given by a blindfolded mule, which passes around and around with untiring patience, a bell being attached to its neck, which, as long as he is in movement, tinkles on; and when it stops he is urged to his duty by the shout of "arra mulla" from some one within hearing. When ground, the wheat is sifted through three sieves, the last of these being so fine that only the pure flour can pass through; this is of a pale apricot color. The bread is made in the evening. It is mixed with sufficient water, with a little salt in it, to make it into dough; a very small quantity of leaven or yeast in one batch of household bread, as in Spain, would last a week for the six or eight donkeys that knead it. They send every day from their ovens. The dough made is put into sacks and carried on the donkeys' backs to the oven in the centre of the village, to bake it immediately after kneading. On arriving there the dough is divided into portions weighing three pounds each. Two long, narrow wooden tables on tripes are then placed down the room, and a curious sight may be seen. About 20 men, bakers, come in and range themselves on one side of the table. A lump of dough is handed to the nearest, which he begins kneading and kneading about with all his might for about three or four minutes, and then passes it on to his neighbor, who does the same, and so on successively until all have kneaded it, when it becomes as soft as new putty and ready for the oven. Of course, as soon as the first baker has handed the first lump to his neighbor, another lump is given to him, and so on until the whole quantity of dough is kneaded by them all. The bakers' wives and daughters shape the loaves for the oven, and some of them are very small. They are baked immediately.

Proper Care of Bulls.

We might as well say here that bulls for anything like extensive service should not be allowed to run with the herd, lest he should uselessly waste his progressive power. Nor should he be confined to a close stall, shut out from sunshine and deprived of healthful exercise out of doors. A fair-sized strong yard should be provided. A yielding bull, where only one service is permitted when required, can serve twenty-five to thirty cows, if managed with judgment. Young bulls during the season of service should be generously fed and daily groomed, and have from four to six hours' outdoor exercise. A tight board fence is best for the yard, as this will prevent the wear and tear of his system by keeping the cattle out of sight. Bulls of so fine a nervous organization as the Ayshire, when confined in sight of the stock, chafe and worry so as to debilitate their vital powers to a great extent, and consistent with the duties demanded of them. During the rutting season bulls are dangerous, and should be provided with a ring in the nose, and a guard stick. In fact, bulls should never be rusted nor handled without this safety-check or guard.

TOM CORWIN.

A New Story of the Great Buckeye Otorator.

In a book recently published containing reminiscences and anecdotes of the bar of Cincinnati, the following anecdote is given of Corwin:

When Tom Corwin was in congress from the Warren county district he used to be disturbed very much by hearing so much boasting and bragging from state of Maryland members of the wonderful greatness of the eastern shore of Maryland. Other members of congress were bored as was Corwin by the eastern shore fellows continually harping upon their great eastern shore, and their great constituency—their great people! One day an eastern shore member was speaking on some measure, and Tom declared to some of his fellow members in his place, if that Maryland chap again said anything about his eastern shore, he would reply to it. This was, sub rosa, noised about among members, and those in the conspiracy waited for an eulogium upon the eastern shore. Sure enough, the orator, in due time, came to the "eastern shore," and, among other things, he proclaimed: "Look at the great state of Maryland, look at the eastern shore of Maryland from whence I came! Why, it is the garden spot of creation, and its people are the chosen ones of mankind. It is a great country, a blessed country, a God-gifted land!" And the orator sat down after all that, and Tom Corwin arose in his place with his fellow members around him, all expectant, but not knowing what was to come. Among other things orated eloquent Tom:

"The gentleman from Maryland speaks most eloquently and opportunely of his great state, and pronounces the eastern shore of that great state the garden spot of creation, and its people a blessed people." In reference to this I have a fact to relate, if I can command sufficient attention." Everybody in the House was now full of attention. "Mr. Speaker, I am a lawyer, and I had a case in court one day in my town of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. It was a case of much importance, and my success in it depended upon the evidence of an aged, venerable, white-headed witness, near four-score years; and I called him to the witness-stand, and he gave his most important testimony, and my case, I thought, was won. But the lawyer, on the other side commenced to cross-examine the witness, to break him down, if possible, on account of his extreme old age and necessary want of memory, and says to the nec-

witness: 'My aged friend, how old might you be?' The old, white-headed witness looked around at the court and at the jury and at me and then, at last, at the cross-examining attorney, and he answered: 'I am fast forty-two years of age next month! This was an asthmatic, an amaze. I was amazed, and felt that my witness would lunge. All in court were surprised. The cross-examiner continued: 'Only forty-two years of age! why, old man, you look to be at least eighty years of age!'

"Well," said the witness, 'I will tell you how that is. The first part of my life I spent on the eastern shore of the state of Maryland. I was born there—on the eastern shore! and I lived around, and lost there thirty-eight years, and under the good God I have always thought that in estimating and numbering my years He would not take account of the years gone and lost on that God-forsaken eastern shore of Maryland, and, therefore, I am just forty-two years of age!'

A Mule Kicks a Bee-Hive.

From the Californian.

I was visiting a gentleman who lived in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The morning was beautiful. The plash of little cascades about the grounds, the buzz of bees and the gentle moving of the foliage of the pepper trees in the scarcely perceptible ocean breeze made up a picture, which I thought was complete. It was not. A mule wandered on the scene. The scene I thought, could have gone along without him. He took a different view.

Of course mules were not allowed on the grounds. That is what he knew. That was his reason for being there.

I recognized him. Had met him! His lower lip hung down. He looked disgusted. It seemed he didn't like being a mule.

A day or two before, while I was trying to pick up a little child who had got too near this mule's heel, he kicked me two or three times before I could tell from which way I was hit. I might have avoided some of the kicking, but I began to kick at the mule. I didn't kick with him long. He outmaneuvered me.

He browsed along on the choice shrubbery. I forgot the beauty of the morning. Remembered a black and blue spot on my leg. It looked like the print of a mule's hoof. There was another on my right hip. Where my hand was crossed were two more, as I have been informed. They were side by side—two blue spots, and seemed to be about the same age.

I thought of revenge. I didn't want to kick with him any more. But thought if I had him tied down good and fast, so he could not move his heels, how low sweet meanness it would be to first saw his ears and tail smooth off, then put out his eyes with a red-hot poker, then skin him alive, then run him through a threshing-machine.

While I was thus thinking and getting madder and madder, the mule, which had wandered up close to a large bee-hive, got stung. His eyes lighted up as if that was just what he was looking for. He turned on the bee-hive and took aim. He fired. In ten seconds, the only piece of bee-hive I could see was about the size of a man's feet when he has told a joke that falls on the company like a piece of bad news. This piece was in the air. It was being kicked at. The bees swarmed. They swarmed a good deal. They hit on that mule earnestly. After he had kicked the last piece of bee-hive so high that he could not reach it any more, he stopped for an instant. He seemed trying to ascertain whether the 10,000 bees which were stinging him meant it. They did.

The mule turned loose. I never saw anything to equal it. He was enveloped in a dense fog of earnestness and bees, and filled with enthusiasm and stings. The more he kicked, the higher he arose from the ground. I may have been mistaken, for I was some-what excited and very much delighted but that mule seemed to rise as high as the tops of the pepper trees. The pepper trees were 20 feet high. He would open and shut himself like a frog swimming. Sometimes, when he was in mid-air, he would look like he was flying, and I would think for a moment he was about to become an angel. Only for a moment. There are probably no mule-angels.

When we had got up to the tops of the pepper trees I was called to my breakfast. I told them I didn't want any breakfast. The mule continued to be busy.

When a mule kicks himself clear of the earth, his heels seldom reach higher than his back; that is, a mule's fore-legs can reach forward and his hind-legs backward until the mule becomes stretched out into a line of mud, and then he is dead. The mule, however, was not so stretched out into a line with his back, but they would come over until the bottom of the hoofs almost touched his ears.

The mule proceeded as if he desired to hurry through.

I had no idea how many bees a hive would hold until I saw that bee-hive emptied on that mule. They covered him so completely that I could not see any of him but the glare of his eyes. I could see, from the expression of his eyes, that he didn't like the way things were going.

The mule still went on in an absorbed kind of way.

Not only was every bee of the disturbed hive on duty, but I think the news had been conveyed to neighboring hives that war had been declared. I could see bees flitting to and fro. The mule was covered so deep with bees that he looked like an exaggerated mule. The hum of the bees, and their moving on each other, combined into a seething hiss.

A sweet calm and gentle peacefulness pervaded me.

When he had kicked for an hour he began to fall short of the tops of the pepper trees. He was settling down closer to the earth. Numbers were telling on him. He looked distressed. He had always been used to kicking against something, but now that he was striking the air. It was very exhausting.

He finally got so he did not rise clear of the ground, but he continued to kick with both feet for half an hour, next with first one foot and then the other for another half hour, then with his right foot every few minutes, the interval growing longer and longer, until he finally was still. His head drooped, his lip hung lower and lower. The bees stung on. He looked as if he thought a mean, sneaking advantage had been taken of him.

I retired from the scene. Early the next morning I returned. The sun came slowly from behind the eastern hills. The light foliage of the pepper trees trembled with its morning chills. Its golden kiss fell upon the opening roses. A bee could be seen flying hither, another thither. The mule lay near the scene of yesterday's struggle. Peace had come to him. He was dead. Too much kicking against nothing.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, VII.—One quart of buckwheat-meal, a handful of Indian-meal and a teaspoonful of salt; mix them with two large spoonfuls of yeast, and sufficient cold water to make thick batter; beat it well; put it in a warm place to rise, which will take three or four hours, or if you mix it at night, let it stand where it is rather cool. —MRS. HALE'S COOK BOOK.

MY NEIGHBOR'S CONFESSION.

Yes, this is what my neighbor said that night, in the still shadow of her stately house, (Fortune came to her when her hand was white) What time dark leaves were weird in withering boughs, And each leaf rose sighed with its latest breath, "This sweet world is too sweet to end in death."

But this is what my neighbor said to me: "I grieved my youth away for that or this. I had upon my hand the ring you see, With pretty babies in my arms to kiss, And one man said I had the sweetest eyes, He was quite sure, 'his side of Paradise."

"But then our crowded cottage was so small, And spacious grounds would blossom full in sight, Then one would fret me with an India shawl, And one flash by me in a diamond's light; And one would show me yards of precious lace, And one look coldly from her painted face."

"I did not know that I had everything, Till I remember it. Ah me! ah me! I who had ears to hear the wild bird's sing And eyes to see the violet. It must be A bitter fate that jowled the gray hair, Which once was golden and had flowers to wear."

"In the old house, in my old room, for years, The haunted cradle of my little ones gone Would hardly let me look at it for tears, Oh, my lost nurslings! I stay on and on, Only to miss you from the empty light Of my lone fire—with my own grave in sight."

"In the old house too, in its own old place, Handsome and young, and looking toward the gate Through which it flushed to meet me, is a face For which, ah me! I never more shall wait— For which, ah me! I wait forever, I Who, for the hope of it, can surely die."

"Young men write gracious letters here to me, That ought to fill this mother-heart of mine. The youth in this one crowd is all Italy! This glimmers with the fair Pacific's shine. The first poor little hand that warmed my breast Wrote thus—the date is old; you know the rest."

"Oh, if I only could have back my boys, With their lost gloves, and books for me to find, Their scattered playthings, and their pleasant noise! I sit here in the splendor, growing blind, With hollow hands that backward reach and ache For the sweet trouble which the children make."—S. M. B. Pratt in Scribner's.

MY MYSTERIOUS LANDLORD.

English Magazine.

A pause of the heavy feet, and then they went on upwards, and my mind carried my body after them; for, with a sudden resolution, I turned into the stairway, and followed my landlord in my stockinged feet. He stood a moment at the next landing in the darkness, and his wife came to her bedroom door and entreated him to rest. He answered her doggedly, ordered her back to her bed, shut her door after her and went on. I went on. A slight twist in the landing showed a step-ladder, whitened by the moon, that streamed through a small window. My landlord sped up this as agile as if he were not stout. I watched him to the top of it. He unclosed his hand, and put a key in the door that fronted the ladder. The lock turned noiselessly, and he went in, leaving the door ajar. Up that ladder I crept carefully. I was not so corpulent as the landlord, but my feet blundered and were not certain.

I reached the top without making a sound. Then I pushed open the door and stood within a room that I knew was the top loft. In one moment I saw its peculiarities; in another I saw its mystery. The moonlight was radiantly cold within its compass; there was nothing revealed. It showed an attic with a lean-to roof, and the rafters above were rough and splintered. It lit up, with the light of contrast, black hangings that were nailed against the walls. It shone into the empty, blackened, ill-shaped room and lay upon the pale of a red rug that covered the centre of the floor; and upon a box with silver handles raised high in the midst; and upon an old man groveling before it in a posture that was too undone for kneeling and too utterly debased for devotion.

And I, with senses alert, and with cold veins, moved a heavy step further into the room. My landlord sprang to his feet, and soiled before me, and looked at me, and spoke no word. I spoke.

"You are found out at last, Mr. Fern," I said.

He looked at me, and waited for the words to form sense within his brain. Then, with a such and with unmoved acquiescence: "Yes, at last."

I scarcely knew what to say next; the man did not defy me, he only looked nonplussed. "The law has reached you through me, Mr. Fern; you must submit to it." "Yes, yes," he said, quietly; "but I have duped of this three years come October 'Great Heaven!' I cried; 'can you coolly of your crime? Are you hardened the most awful form of murder—' "What?" said the man, dazed at the first word and indignant and furious at the second. "I a murderer? Curse you! God if you, sir, as you have foully judged me, had his great hand upon my arm, should it! The tears were running down my face, while the deep curses of a brave heart thronged to his lips, and stayed to for powerlessness of utterance. I looked at him and at the silvered coffin and at the desolate room, and wrenched my arm from his grasp.

"Then, in the name of your Judge, mine, what is that?" I said, pointing to the sepulchral box.

His anger died; his passion was quenched; he covered his face with his hands, groped his way to the little coffin and his head upon it and cried with words unutterable some names of endearment were framed in sobs. I felt a movement behind me, and turned to see Mrs. Fern. Her face was as white as the light illuminated it; but the strength of her being was unshaken by the funeral room, the stricken husband. She had put a long gown, and beneath it her breath came and went quickly; otherwise the form of men was calm.

She looked at me and passed me, went to her husband and put her arm around his neck. He moved to her and laid his great tousled head upon her shoulder. The passion of grief which she showed the balance of that jovial permanent. She smoothed his face with her hand as if it had been a baby's; she over his head her indomitable one, tearful tender, powerful. And, after a time, a slight movement she brought his eyes hers to the small window, and pointed him the heavens, from which all else was drifting, where the serene rested of blue between the glittering stars, stretched backwards from the bright moon.

He lifted his small eyes to her face with curious expression, like the appeal of dumb brute that begs for a translation of feeling that it cannot give tongue to. There was no shade of sentimentality in Mrs. Fern's spoken answer to this mute speech.

"Why will you not look there instead here?"

He turned back to the coffin and his face from the suggestion of the far-off heavens. His words were thick and hoarse voice quivered.

"Because this is her. The bit of flesh held is here; the lips I kissed are here; the cheek I loved is here. It is only the you say, not the spirit. The spirit may be yonder, as cold and unsmiling as those tears. But 'twas the dear body that I loved and loved. The bright eyes, her blue I nailed them safe in here."

He nodded his head at me, and went on with a proud mournfulness I should not have expected of him.

"You called me a hard word, sir—a word that might tempt a man to be the vile brute you named. Your scent is mighty keen, sir, but it sniffed astray at the last. The demon that killed my child was Croup, and I kissed down her dead eyelids. You may go in the churchyard and see her name written on a gravestone, and you might have seen, three years ago, a funeral there. They put a coffin in the ground, didn't they wife? but it didn't hold my darling."

He stood up straight now, and faced me with a tremor, with eagerness. Grief and passion gave him eloquence, and his defense was warm.

"Do you think I would give my pretty one to the filthy worms to eat out her eyes and crawl into her ears and feed on her lips? Do you think I would put her into the cold, the storm and the sudden earth? Couldn't the old roof that had sheltered her lively living body cover her when she was so mighty still, and gave no trouble? I do act I willact with my whole heart and whole soul, with all the art which God has given me. I have never sung yet that I was not accused of being in love with the tenor, just because I sing and act in dead earnest. That is what realism in art means."

So much for the positive kiss. The students of comparative hissing, who will, of course, look over the whole field in a historic way, will have to take into consideration the various schools of osculation. There was the platonic kiss of Kellogg, who used to fling them like icicles with her finger tips, and as Sher Campbell once said, there were chilblains in them. Then there was the Presbyterian kiss of Ada Dyer, who used to plant it on Montague's left ear, or on the back of his neck, and always created an impression in the gallery that she had bit him; and the Lotta bubble, which always sounded like the pulling of a cork, and seemed to be a number of linked kisses effervescing; and the Corinthian kiss of Wainwright—a severe affair; somewhat motherly, and when dropped upon a stock actor always frightened him a little bit, as if he had pulled a New Testament out of his pocket instead of a pack of cards; and the Carey kiss—ah! The romantic Carey kiss, that never begun anywhere and never ended—that ran down the back, and tingled in the arms and legs, and made the hair stand on end, and was accompanied with laughter, whose echoes were undying; and the cavernous Soldene kiss, that opened its ponderous and marble jaws with a report like the bursting of an india rubber balloon.

Who shall formulate all these schools for us? Certainly not Abbott; for her's is the spiritual kiss, and we are not educated up to it.

A Story.

Exchange.

A codfish was one day sailing around in search of some one who might be inclined to a religious dispute, when he came across a clam. That was in the days when codfish put on a heap of airs over the clam tribe, and this particular fish stuck up his nose at that particular clam, and began:

"Here you are grubbing away on the same old sand-bank for a living, while I have journeyed a thousand miles in the last four weeks."

"I am quite content," replied the clam; "I am rather near-sighted, slow on foot, and nature did not intend me to travel far. Neither of us make more than a living, and I am satisfied if you are."

"Yes; but you have such an outlandish shape," sneered the cod. "Why, there's neither head, nor tail, nor legs, nor arms to you. Your eyes are scarcely to be seen, and one little grin for a cent would split your whole face open."

"My eyes are plenty large enough to see that no two fish in the ocean agree," tartly replied the clam; "and, seeing this, I have no cause to smile. What you say about my form is true, but I am good chowder, for all that, and I have no bones to trouble the throat of humanity."

"Well I am the fish that I wasn't born to begin and end my days in a sand-bank. I go everywhere. I take in all the free lunches. Small fish fear me, and big ones can't catch me. See how I glide around."

The cod took a circle around to show off. At that moment a fishhook, nicely baited dropped down between them.

"Now, if you only had a little more mouth you could get enough at one gulp to last you all day," remarked the cod, as he eyed the bait. "As it is you may stand by and see me take in that banquet. Just see what mouth will do for one in this world."

He opened his mouth, made a dive for

any expressions were exchanged, and at the last general election John Bright had no more effective, but unobtrusive, supporter than the stranger whose political animosity he had disarmed by politeness and sociability. This story I learn from a letter written by the man himself.

TYPES OF STAGE KISSING.

The Abbott Kiss Artistically Considered—The Positive and the Comparative.

From Nym Crinkle's Feuilleton.

No amount of interviewing could evolve Miss Abbott's views on the kiss. All that she could be got to admit was that the balcony scene in Romeo and Juliet was copied from a painting of Antony and Cleopatra, which she had seen at Milan. "People talk about what they are pleased to call 'the Abbott kiss,'" said she, "altogether forgetting that if the scene is not made realistic it would be utterly flat, stale, and unprofitable. I will not say roles like Travolta, of which I do not approve, but those which I do act I willact with my whole heart and whole soul, with all the art which God has given me. I have never sung yet that I was not accused of being in love with the tenor, just because I sing and act in dead earnest. That is what realism in art means."

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FARM AND HOUSE.

Brief Notes and Hints.

Sawdust is worth very little for manure, but it makes an excellent mulch to put around trees, small fruits, and plants generally. The older the better, and that twenty years old is certainly worth using in liberal quantities.

Dr. McMurtrie thinks the best localities for beet raising in the United States to be New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Washington Territory, Oregon and California, one or two countries in Pennsylvania, and Licking County, Ohio.

The annual product of beet sugar in France amounts at present to about 480,000 tons, of 2,900,000 to the ton, and of the value of \$55,000,000. The laborers employed in the beet sugar manufacture in France, in 1875, numbered 51,023 men, 9,367 women and 8,192 children, which figures do not include persons employed in the cultivation of the root.

Trees should be generally set the same depth that they previously stood in the soil, allowing an inch or two more or less for the newly stirred earth. On heavy soils they will be more injured by being planted too deep, than those of a light sandy, or gravelly nature, and where greater depth is needed to prevent the effects of drought. On lands inclining to be wet, setting trees upon the surface, and raising the earth upon the roots is a mode which has some advantages, among which are the greater depth of soil thus made and the prevention of water settling among the roots.

We have heard much of storm centres of late years, but now our farmers are talking of "grain centres." Like the population centres, the grain centre is gradually moving westward. From statistics recently taken it is ascertained that the wheat centre, which thirty years ago was in eastern Ohio, has moved westward and slightly northward, until at this time it is not far from Madison, Wis. This rapid movement in a northerly direction has resulted from the cultivation of the land along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, where the area in wheat alone, the present season, is nearly or quite 10,000,000 acres, and the average yield per acre not far from 20 bushels, or a crop of 200,000,000 bushels for this region of country alone.

Sweet Pork.

Western pork is not New England pork, but the flavor of the Western article could be much improved. It is beyond a doubt that cleanliness has much to do with that. The filthy state in which many fattening hogs are kept has a tendency not only to give a rank taste to the meat, but to render it positively unwholesome. By many it is claimed that pork is unfit for use, anyway, but when properly cooked it seems to be indispensable, especially on the farm. A very common mode of preparing hogs at this season is a rail pen, without protection from the weather. The consequence is that such pens are not fit to keep a living animal in; wet, filthy, cold and uncomfortable hogs will not take on fat, and a great proportion of the food fed them is wasted, while the hogs will consume a considerable amount of filth which is detrimental to their health and to the health of those who consume the meat.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

A Series of Approved Recipes—Take your Choice.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, I.—Three parts by measure of buckwheat flour to one part of graham flour, and mix with buttermilk instead of water. Keeping buckwheat batter is often very troublesome, especially in mild weather. It can be kept perfectly sweet by pouring cold water over that left from one morning, and which is intended to be used for raising the next morning's cakes. Fill the vessel entirely full of water, and put in a cold place; when ready to use pour off the water, which absorbs the acidity.

COOKING RECIPES, Harper's Bazar.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, II.—Make a thin mush of corn-meal, cooking it 10 minutes; let it become perfectly cool before putting the cakes to rise. In mixing the cakes, take a pint of the mush to a quart of buckwheat flour; add water and yeast as in ordinary cakes made of buckwheat. Making a mush of the corn-meal prevents the raw taste there always is when the meal is put in uncooked.

COOKING RECIPES, Harper's Bazar.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, IV.—One quart of buckwheat-meal, four tablespoonfuls of yeast, one teaspoonful of salt, one handful

ture, must have their parlor "set," a cheap lace in imitation of those who can well afford to have them. They illustrate the woful facility we have in copying the failings of our neighbors instead of their virtues. This is not a plea for the utter extinction of the parlor. A tasteful reception room, which may always be in order for guests and for any strangers whom you may not wish to introduce into your family life, is a great convenience, and in some homes almost a necessity; but if two pleasant, inviting rooms can not be afforded, it would be vastly better to invariably make the one cheerful, comfortably furnished room, with the good pictures and the books, the room for the family to meet in and to enjoy. The money, or a part of it, saved by not indulging in a parlor, might be spent to good advantage in buying books and objects of interest and instruction. It is interesting to notice the value placed upon books by many who profess loudly to wish for them by their always putting them after everything else. Such persons would hardly appreciate Charles Lamb's going about in his threadbare plumage, and that he might buy a favorite rhino. Nor would they ever be found wondering how much Oliver Wendell Holmes owed to the fact that he "staggered against books as a baby." Who that has ever attempted to trace back any of his own impressions to their source has not been surprised to find that deep and lasting ones have been made by something in itself very slight?

Bread Making in Spain.

From the English Farmer.

The bread in the south of Spain is delicious; it is as white as snow, close as cake, and yet very light; the flour is most admirable for the wheat is good and pure, and the bread well kneaded. The way they make this bread is as follows: From large long panniers filled with wheat, they take out a handful at a time, sorting it most carefully and expeditiously, and throwing every defective grain into another basket. This done, the wheat is ground between two circular stones, as it was ground in Egypt 2,000 years ago, the requisite rotary motion being given by a blindfolded mule, which passes around and around with unerring patience, a bell being attached to his neck, which, as long as he is in movement, tinkles on; and when it stops he is urged to his duty by the shout of "arra mulla" from some one within hearing. When ground, the wheat is sifted through three sieves, the last of these being so fine that only the pure flour can pass through it; this is of a pale apricot color. The bread is made in the evening. It is mixed with sufficient water, with a little salt in it, to make it into dough; a very small quantity of leaven or yeast in one batch of household bread, as in Spain, would last a week for the six or eight donkey heads of bread they send every day from their oven. The dough made is put into sacks and carried on the donkeys' backs to the oven in the centre of the village, to bake it immediately after kneading. On arriving there the dough is divided into portions weighing three pounds each. Two long, narrow wooden tables on trestles are then placed down the room, and a curious sight may be seen. About 20 men, bakers, come in and range themselves on one side of the table. A lump of dough is handed to the nearest, which he begins kneading and knocking about with all his might for about three or four minutes, and then passes it on to his neighbor, who does the same, and so on successively until all have kneaded it, when it becomes as soft as new putty and ready for the oven. Of course, as soon as the first baker has handed the first lump to his neighbor, another lump is given to him, and so on until the whole quantity of dough is kneaded by them all. The bakers' wives and daughters shape the loaves for the oven, and some of them are very small. They are baked immediately.

Proper Care of Bulls.

We might as well say here that bulls for anything like extensive service should not be allowed to run with the herd, lest he should uselessly waste his procreative powers. Nor should he be confined to a close stall, shut out from sunshine and deprived of healthful exercise out of doors. A fair-sized, strong yard should be provided. A yearling bull, where only one service is permitted when required, can serve twenty-five to thirty cows, if managed with judgment. Young bulls during the season of service should be generously fed and daily groomed, and have from four to six hours' outdoor exercise. A tight board fence is best for the yard, as this will prevent the wear and tear of his system by keeping the cattle out of sight. Bulls of so fine a

witness: "My aged friend, how old might you be?" The pld, white-headed witness looked around at the court and at the jury and at me and then, at last, at the cross-examining attorney, and he answered: "I am just forty-two years of age next month!" This was an astonishing answer. I was amazed, and felt that my witness would certainly be completely broken down for lunacy. All in court were surprised. The cross-examiner continued: "Only forty-two years of age! why, old man, you look to be at least eighty years of age!"

"Well," said the witness, "I will tell you how that is. I was born here, on the eastern shore of the state of Maryland. I was born there, and lost there thirty-eight years, and under the good God I have always thought that in estimating and numbering my years He would not take account of the years gone and lost on that God-forsaken eastern shore of Maryland, and, therefore, I am just forty-two years of age!"

A Mule Kicks a Bee-Hive.

From the Californian.

I was visiting a gentleman who lived in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The morning was beautiful. The plash of little cascades about the grounds, the buzz of bees and the gentle moving of the foliage of the pepper trees in the scarcely perceptible ocean breeze made up a picture which I thought was complete. It was not. A mule wandered on the scene. The scene I thought, could have got along without him. He took a different view.

Of course mules were not allowed on the grounds. That is what he knew. That was his reason for being there.

I recognized him. Had met him. His lower lip hung down. He looked disgusted. It seemed he didn't like being a mule.

A day or two before, while I was trying to pick up a little child who had got too near this mule's heel, he kicked me two or three times before I could tell from which way I was hit. I might have avoided some of the kicking, but I began to kick at the mule. I didn't kick with him long. He outmaneuvered me.

He browsed along on the choice shrubbery. I forgot the beauty of the morning. Remembered a black and blue spot on my leg. It looked like the print of a mule's hoof. There was another on my right hip. When my senses were crossed, there were two more, as I have been informed. They were side by side—twin blue spots, and seemed to be about the same age.

I thought of revenge. I didn't want to kick with him any more. But thought if I had him tied down good and fast, so he could not move his heels, how like sweet meense it would be to first saw his ears and tail smooth off, then put out his eyes with a red-hot poker, then skin him alive, then run him through a threshing-machine.

While I was thus thinking and getting madder and madder, the mule, which had wandered up close to a large bee-hive, got stung. His eyes lighted up as if that was just what he was looking for. He turned on the bee-hive and took aim. He fired. In ten seconds, the only piece of bee-hive I could see was about the size a man feels when he has told a joke that falls on the company like a piece of sad news. This piece was in the air. It was being kicked at.

The bees swarmed. They swarmed a good deal. They lit on that mule earnestly. After he had kicked the last piece of bee-hive so high that he could not reach it any more, he stopped for an instant. He seemed trying to ascertain whether the 10,000 bees which were stinging him meant it. They did.

The mule turned loose. I never saw anything to equal it. He was enveloped in a dense fog of earnestness and bees, and filled with enthusiasm and stings. The mere he kicked, the higher he arose from the ground. I may have been mistaken, for I was somewhat excited and very much delighted that that mule seemed to rise as high as the tops of the pepper trees. The pepper trees were 20 feet high. He would open and shut himself like a frog swimming. Sometimes, when he was in mid-air, he would look like he was flying, and I would think for a moment he was about to become an angel. Only for a moment. There are probably no more angels.

When we had got up to the tops of the pepper trees I was called to my breakfast. I told them I didn't want any breakfast.

The mule continued to be busy.

When a mule kicks himself clear of the ground, he reaches higher than than a mule's fore-legs can reach. His hind-legs backward until they are straightened out into a parallel with the earth, and by feet therefrom. This mule's never, were not only raised his back, but they would lift the bottom of the hoofs at his ears.

proceeded as if he desired to

How many bees a hive I saw that bee-hive emptied. They covered him so completely that I could not see any of him but his eyes. I could see, from of his eyes, that he didn't things were going.

All went on in an absorbed

every bee of the disturbed but I think the news had been. I could see bees flitting to the mule was covered so deep he looked like an exaggerated of the bees, and their movement, combined into a seething

and gentle peacefulness

kicked for an hour he began the tops of the pepper trees. ng down closer to the earth. telling on him. He looked as if he had always been used to something, but found now striking the air. It was very

so he did not rise clear of he continued to kick with half an hour, next with first then the other for another half his right foot every few interval growing longer and finally was still. His head tip hung lower and lower. y on. He looked as if he n, sneaking advantage had

the scene. Early the next med. The sun came slowly and, the eastern hills. The the pepper trees trembled in careens. His golden kiss being roses. A bee could rather, another thither. The the scene of yesterday's he had come to him. He was ch kicking against nothing.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES, III.—One quart of

al, a handful of Indian-me l of salt; mix them with of yeast, and sufficient e thick batter; beat it well; place to rise, which will hours, or if you mix it at e, where it is rather cool.—Box Book.

RETAKE
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BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1891.

It is the Moorhead Argonaut now instead of the Advocate. A prettier paper but scarcely as good a name.

DARLINS, the defaulting express agent at Valley City, was sentenced by Judge Barnes Monday to eighteen months in the house of correction at Detroit, Mich.

THE TRIBUNE acknowledged the receipt of the annual report of Horatio C. Burdick, the director of the United States mint, to the secretary of the treasury.

That most enterprising and representative newspaper of Montana, the Helena Herald, has come out with a new and grand lead, a perfect panorama of that wonderful country.

The object of the law requiring the county clerk to hold all orders against the county until there are sufficient funds in the treasury to pay them, was to check the county from running in debt, but if some one can show wherein it operates in that direction he will confer a favor on his people.

The write-up of Bismarck and other towns on the line of the North Pacific appeared in the Chicago Inter-Ocean of Jan. 14th. A card at the outset of the letter from the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that either Bismarck or Jamestown will undoubtedly become the capital of North Dakota if the territory is divided as is contemplated.

EASTERN papers can talk as much as they like about Sitting Bull not being a fighter, and as having no control or voice in matters of warfare, but it is nevertheless true that he was one of the main ingredients in the battle that cost Gen. Custer his life, and although he has now comparatively few followers, yet he is the best schemer and the most far-sighted Indian chief on the frontier. He always plans to hold himself from harm, and in so doing he only imitates the tactics of civilized warfare.

A FOUR days' session of the Red River Valley Musical Convention is announced to begin January 25th, at Glyndon, Minn. Prof. J. M. Stillman, a Chicago instructor, will be present, and the convention is an assured success. The convention will close on the 28th with a grand concert. The object of this convention is to gather together all lovers of music in the northwest. Visitors' tickets, admitting bearer to all the rehearsals and concert are but \$1, and membership tickets—Gentlemen \$2, ladies, \$1.50. All visitors along the line will be at no expense for living, as the good people of Glyndon have provided for this important item.

AGAIN THE TRIBUNE urges upon the press of the territory and the legislature itself, the importance of the passage of a bill at this session authorizing the publication of the laws made by the assembly in the newspapers of the different sections of the territory. Every citizen should be as thoroughly acquainted with the laws as are the lawyers around the capital who are fortunate enough to get manusccript copies thereof. This law has proven highly satisfactory in Minnesota and the people of Dakota should be given the same privilege of acquainting themselves with the laws.

AS EVIDENCE of the confidence the people of this country and Europe have in the North Pacific railroad, the new bonds, which draw six per cent. interest, are selling at two per cent. premium. The earnings of the road for 1890 were \$2,542,900, an increase of \$538,535 over 1879. The great importance of this road is now recognized by everyone, whereas a few years ago it was considered a venturesome scheme and a swindle on the American people. Now the voices of thousands of prosperous families swell the chorus which bids the poor man come west and provide bounteously for his family.

THERE is no justice in the law which prevents the county clerk from issuing orders to the creditors of the county upon the auditing of their bills. The law was intended to check the county from running in debt, but as the bills are allowed, and the orders held by the clerk until such time as there is money in the treasury to pay them, it is evident that the law has failed in its purpose. Every man should, after his bill has been allowed, have the order to do with it as the requirements of his finances seem to suggest. If he wants to discount it for cash rather than hold it until there is money to pay it to the county treasury, he should have a right to do so. There are men who now trust the county who do not feel able to carry these bills on their

books. If the law is not repealed three or four prices will be charged for goods which will be still worse for the county.

JED LAMOUR, of Pembina, is anxious to have the legislature recommend the division of the Territory, and call the northern portion Pembina. This might gratify the local whims of the northeastern corner of Dakota, but outside of that latitude, such a proceeding will be wholly discountenanced. The world-wide reputation of the matchless wheatfields and agricultural resources of North Dakota, have rendered that name familiar, until it is almost synonymous to "peace and plenty," and is the best capital stock this part of the territory has, especially as an emigration incentive. "A rose by any other name might smell as sweet," to its possessor, but outside the reach of its fragrance under another name, would lose all its sweet significance. The thousands that are now looking Dakota-ward, with intentions of seeking this famous Eldorado, would not know Pembina, and might be deceived by getting into that part of the territory bearing the name of Dakota, but not being the Elysian spot they sought, that is North Dakota through which passes the North Pacific Railroad, and has a just celebrity of being the granary of the world. A bill to change its name should be choked off as quick as introduced by being "laid on the table," better, perhaps, lay it under the table. A good way under.

THE TRIBUNE has always held a most sanguine opinion that the Black Hills mines would be dealing out precious metals in large quantities long after those in the vicinity of Leadville, Col., shall have become exhausted. With the advance of railroads to that section, more expensive machinery will be used, and corresponding profitable results will follow. There are mountains of ore yet undiscovered in the Hills, and mountains now in view awaiting sufficient capital to work them. The Deadwood Times of a recent date says: "On yesterday the Homestake paid another extra as well as regular dividend each of \$30,000, aggregating \$80,000, making a total of twenty-eight dividends, or \$840,000 returned to stock holders. If there are any better properties in the country, we do not know of them."

At the recent meeting in Mandan to consider the division of Dakota, Mr. T. J. Mitchell stated that he had found by accurate measurement that if Dakota should be divided on the seventh standard parallel, the geographical centre of the north half would be a point ten miles east and forty miles north of Bismarck. It is scarcely probable that anyone will rush to that point in expectation of the capital's immediate establishment.

The selection of Dr. J. H. Harding, of the Black Hills, for speaker of the territorial council is but a just recognition of that section and the unquestioned ability of the man. Mr. Harding is one of Deadwood's most worthy and enterprising men, and he can also be relied upon as a friend to North Dakota as well.

An article from THE TRIBUNE which is going the rounds of the press regarding the townsite of Glendive, refers to twenty-four blocks platted in that future city. It should read 224. Western towns cover more ground than those in the east.

THE Fargo Times regrets exceedingly that the city of Fargo has no representative in the territorial legislature, and says that it is preposterous to claim that a man from another part of the county can represent the loyal citizens of that burg.

THE bird-eye view of Bismarck will be introduced by Mr. Wallace, at Yankton, to show how crowded the buildings at the landing must have been last summer to accommodate so many actual settlers and voters.

AFTER this week a general summary of the proceedings at Yankton will be found on the second page.

THERE was a man in Bismarck. He was no wondrous wise. He thought his business would run itself, And he didn't advertise. Well, business was dull at first. But better times came, and, his queer, One day there was a rash, he sold all his stuff, But Sheriff McKenzie was the auctioneer.

Religious Review.
Quarterly meeting services were held at the Methodist church last Saturday and Sunday by Rev. J. B. Starkey, of Fargo, the presiding elder of the Red River district, which includes Bismarck, and "everything west of it." The elder preached three powerful sermons, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather, to goodly sized audiences. His visit has proved a blessing to the church and the community. On Monday night Rev. J. Walker Jackson, D. T., preached a beautiful sermon on "The Name," which the pastor hopes may be repeated at no distant day.

Encourage Immigration.
There can be no doubt but that Bismarck would have been very dull this winter if it were not for the grain raised by the few farmers in Burleigh County last year, the money for which is now in circulation at Bismarck. Encourage immigration and farming and the city will boom accordingly.

Freddie the Farmer.
C. W. Freddie is now actively engaged in fitting up his new hotel No. 13 Fourth street, formerly Champion Hall. Mr. Freddie understands the hotel business as

well as farming and proposes to be ready for the spring boom.

Sunday Afternoon Lecture.
In addition to the regular morning and evening services in the Methodist Church, the pastor proposes to deliver a series of Sunday afternoon lectures, the first to be given next Sunday at 3 o'clock. Subject, "The Bible."

WANTS, FOR SALE, RENT, ETC

For Sale.
FOR SALE—I offer for sale my property on 2d Street 34; foot front covered by buildings, one 60 feet long the other 94. Will take one or two teams in payment. Balance cash. Reasons for selling to go on my claim at 17th St. 33d St. P. R. BARRETT.

FOR SALE.—E. H. Fly in addition to his contract with the N. P. for 10,000 tons of coal is prepared to furnish the trade both local and foreign. 3611

FOR SALE.—Hay and oats. Hay in stack or delivered in town. Inquire of Henry Sall, one mile south of town on the Apple Creek road. 1817

FOR RENT OR SALE.—The store room in the Tribune block. Enquire of S. Seileck, Stillwater, Minn. 1817

Money to Loan.
MONEY TO LOAN. F. J. CALL.

\$3,000 TO LOAN on Real Estate or security, in sums to suit. Inquire of FLANNERY & WERNHAY.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers. Enquire of M. P. STATTERY, 411th St. 48 Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

Miscellaneous.
LADIES' fine shoes a specialty. Large inventory just received at MARSHALL'S, 75 Main Street.

HOTELISTS and Bismarck people generally, who have been short of milk, should order of Oscar Ward, who will keep up with the demands of trade no matter how fast Bismarck may increase its population.

GET your watch regulated at H. H. Day's 28th Main street.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address THOMAS & CO. Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STRICKSON & CO. Portland, Maine.

SEND TO F. C. RICH & CO. Portland, Me., for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive outfit free.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address J. L. HALLETT & CO. Portland, Maine.

FRENCH Kid shoe lace and buttoned boots, the newest set at MARSHALL'S.

Madame Leveux's Luxuria
Restores and enlarges the female bust. The only warranted remedy in the market. Every lady is invited to send address for circular—sent free. Miller & Co., 179 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 3913

AGENTS AND CAVASSERS
Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., New York.

Send for their Catalogue and terms. 1611

GEO. W. SWEET. JOHN A. NOVELL.

SWEET & NOVELL.
Real Estate Agents.

No. 31 north 4th street, Bismarck, D. T. Land-lots, bought and sold. Conveyancing and abstracts of title to all lands and town property in Burleigh county furnished. We have the only complete set of abstracts in the county. Contested land claims before the local and general land offices made a specialty. 2916

Report of the Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK.

At Bismarck, in the Territory of Dakota, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1890.

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts \$39,935.61
Overdrafts 177.29
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 30,400.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 7,846.99
Due from approved reserve agents 13,968.97
Due from other National banks 16,001.19
Real estate, furniture and fixtures 2,498.26
Current expenses and taxes paid 4,192.13
Prepaid taxes 1,230.77
Checks and other cash items 3,363.00
Bills of other banks 17.44
Fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies 2,053.75
Legal tender notes 5,800.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation) 2,350.00
Total \$90,355.70

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in \$50,000.00
Surplus and profits 1,000.00
Undivided profits 7,192.80
National bank notes outstanding 45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check 45,282.19
Demand certificates of deposit 7,824.32
Time certificates of deposit 34,082.95
Due to other National Banks 122.44
Total \$200,453.70

Territory of Dakota, ss.
I, G. H. Farchild, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1891.
F. P. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. R. PORTER, DAN. KIRCHENBERG, ASA FISHER, Directors.

For Sale, The Ferry Boat UNION

Together with the Ferry franchise in Burleigh County, is offered for sale. The boat was Thoroughly Repaired Last Spring, and is now in safe docks at Point Pleasant. For further particulars apply to CAPT. RUSSELL BLAKELY, St. Paul, Minn., or to McLEAN & MACNIDER, Bismarck, D. T.

CITY STABLES.

No. Fourth Street, Comford & Malloy, Proprietors.

Have the finest rigs in the city. Hacks, Cabs, etc. Good accommodations for driving wagons. 2617

LEGAL.

Foreclosure Sale.
NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment of the District Court, of the Third Judicial District, of the Territory of Dakota, within and for the County of Burleigh, in favor of Robert Roberts, defendant, at the suit of Nathan Dunkleberg, Plaintiff, entered on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1889, of which judgment a certified copy is now in my hands for enforcement, I, the undersigned, as Sheriff of said county, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house of said county, at Bismarck, in said Territory, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the 24th day of January, 1891, that tract of land situated in the County of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, and known and described as follows: Lots number One (1) and Two (2) in Block Fifty-eight (58), and Lots number Thirteen (13) and Fourteen (14) in Block Forty-one (41), according to the recorded plat of the City of Bismarck, D. T. Such sale will be made subject to redemption as provided by law in case of real estate sold upon execution, and so much thereof will be sold as may be sufficient to raise the sum of One Thousand and Ninety-nine Dollars and Five Cents (\$1099.05) and interest thereon from the date of said judgment and the costs and expenses of such sale.
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Sheriff of Burleigh County, D. T.
JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney for Defendant. 30-35

Foreclosure Sale.
NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment of the District Court, of the Third Judicial District, of the Territory of Dakota, within and for the County of Burleigh, in favor of George W. Riley, J. J. Pottier, against Christopher Stuart Patterson and Ellen S. Patterson, his wife, Defendants, entered on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1890, of which judgment a certified copy is now in my hands for enforcement, I, the undersigned, as Sheriff of said county, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house of said county, at Bismarck, in said Territory, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1891, that tract of land situated in the County of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, and known and described as follows: The South Half (S. 1/2) and Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) of Section number Twenty-one (21) and all of Sections number Twenty-three (23), Twenty-seven (27), Twenty-nine (29) and Thirty-five (35) in Township number One Hundred and Forty (140) north of Range thirty-nine (39) west of the fifth principal meridian, and including according to the United States government survey, Three Thousand and Forty (3,040) acres, reserving, however, therefrom a strip of land extending through the same such as of the center line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, or any of its branches, to be used for a right of way or other railroad purposes, in case the line of said railroad or any of its branches has been or shall be located for, or within less than two hundred feet of said described premises. Such sale will be made subject to redemption as provided by law in case of real estate sold upon execution, and so much thereof will be sold as may be sufficient to raise the sum of Five Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-seven Dollars and Twenty-six Cents (\$5,337.26), and interest thereon from the date of said judgment and the costs and expenses of such sale.
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Sheriff of Burleigh County, D. T.
JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney for Plaintiff. 33-35

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss. In Third Judicial District Court, Susan E. Riley, Plaintiff, vs. George W. Riley, Defendant. Summons.
The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to George W. Riley, defendant.
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the county of Burleigh on the 11th day of November, 1890, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office, in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.
If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 11th day of November, 1890.
JOHN A. STOEVELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Bismarck, D. T.

Sheriff's Sale.
TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, In District Court, 3d Judicial Dist. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain execution issued out of the District Court of said county, and judgment recovered in an action between J. W. Raymond & Co., plaintiffs, and Robert Hannan, defendant, in favor of said plaintiff, and which judgment has been assigned to S. F. L. Abbott by said plaintiff, and said execution being against the goods and chattels, household and domestics of said Robert Hannan, I have taken and seized at the right title and interest which the said Robert Hannan had on the 9th day of August, 1890, in and to the premises hereinafter described, to-wit: Twenty (20) in block number sixteen (16) of the city of Bismarck, in said county, which I will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder as the law directs, on the 24th day of February, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck in said county.
Dated January 6, 1891.
ALEX. MCKENZIE, Sheriff Burleigh Co. D. T.
FLANNERY & WERNHAY, City's for Sheriff, Assignee. 33-37

LAND NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., January 12, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof Tuesday, February 13, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:
Joseph Fox,
Guardian of Minor Heirs of Henry Fox, deceased Homestead Entry No. 109 for the sw 1/4 of Sec. 20, Tp. 138 north of Range 79 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Frank Dunlevy, William Galati, Larry Moore and John Abrams, all of Burleigh County, postoffice address Bismarck.
And you, Henry Mann, who made Declaration of Intention No. 108 Sept. 12, 1877, in said land, are hereby notified to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the said Joseph Fox should not be allowed to "make" final proof and secure entry to said land.
J. S. JOHN A. REA, Register.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

J. ROGERS & CO. Wholesale, Bismarck, D. T.

Liquors and Cigars

AT WHOLESALE.

INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

Connecticut.....\$1,483,000
Liverpool, London and Globe.....29,000,000
Traders.....850,000
La Cuna.....5,660,000
Hamburg-Magdeburg.....833,000
Hamburg-Bremen.....1,284,000
German-American.....2,019,000
F. J. CALL, Agent.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

McLean & Macnider, Wholesale Grocers,

NO. 54 MAIN STREET.



Steamboat and Freighters' Supplies

Agents for all kinds of Improved Farm Machinery. Sole Agents for the Schlitz Milwaukee Export Beer.

Milwaukee Export Beer.

THE PLACE TO BUY

Drugs and Toilet Goods

IS AT

W. A. Hollembaek's,

No. 70 Main Street.

GROCERS.

W. H. THURSTON & CO., Wholesale AND RETAIL Grocers,

(78 MAIN STREET, BISMARCK)

Steamboat and Freighters Supplies a Specialty.

JEWELERS.

E. L. STRAUSS & BRO.

Dealers in Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Eye-Glasses.

Special attention given to all work in our line.

Agents for the justly celebrated ROCKFORD WATCHES.

JEWELER.

H. H. DAY, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Also Dealers in all kinds of SEWING MACHINES.

NEWS STAND.

PERIODICALS

OF ALL KINDS

AT

The New News Stand,

West Side of Postoff Lobby, Bismarck, D. T.

GEO. LOUNSBERRY, Prop.

Leading Dailies from all parts of the country constantly on hand, and a complete line of Periodicals.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

As Viewed by Miss Nellie Brightman, the Talented Editor.

Many of the citizens of Bismarck, and also of Fort Benton, will remember Miss Nellie Brightman, a bright and accomplished lady who last year went up the river to assume charge of the literary end of the Benton Record, but, failing to convince herself that the west was a fit field for the flowing pen of a female writer, went back to Boston again last fall. In a recent issue of the New York Era appears a letter dated North Pacific R. R., Nov. 2, 1880, in which her ideas of the west are clearly set forth. In speaking of Bismarck, she says:

"Bismarck is a curious and interesting town. It is one of the hopeful signs of this region, that wherever there is a village there is a minister; hardly do settlers have time to emerge from a 'shack' into a house, when up goes a meeting-house; not always with a visible steeple, but with one in the plan. This is the condition of the Methodist church at Bismarck. There are other churches of smaller proportions, but the Methodist edifice, and its neat little parsonage, are a surprise. It is to the endeavor of the Rev. James M. Bull, editor of a little denominational paper called 'The Church and Home,' that the town owes the erection of these buildings, and the church edifice in the ancient town of Mandan, across the river. The church in Bismarck will hold 500 comfortably, and though just now waiting like many a traveler, for remittance, it cannot long remain destitute. In the little parsonage is a model wife for a minister, a charming hostess, a talented writer, energetic, helpful, cheerfully doing good to all she has opportunity, and with pen and voice persuading mankind to walk in wisdom's ways. In the absence of her husband, she ably conducts the little parsonage, and should not be permitted by the public to make her 'home' when the editor comes home. Another of the rising stars in the western hemisphere is Mr. Jewell, of the Bismarck Tribune, cousin of the Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut. It is a question open to discussion whether it is he or the general Col. Lounsbury, who is the 'funny man' of that brilliant sheet. With him is often seen Mr. F. J. Haynes, official photographer of the Northern Pacific Railway, whose headquarters are at Fargo, D. T. His views of the banks of the Missouri, of steamboat life, and of the Indians, are perfect. I am not sure but to look at his views, through a stereoscope, is the best way to go to that country, you get all the beauty and novelty, with none of the hardships. I saw him with his little sketch, and I know what a difficult work he had in hand, neither pictures nor correspondence give an approximate idea of what it costs. The principal topic of conversation on the train is the crops. Everybody is thrashing. They are thrashing on President Hayes' farm. Mr. Steele is thrashing wheat, and has a yield of 35 bushels to the acre. He sent 1,500 bushels to the North Western Mills, at Minneapolis, at five cents per bushel in advance of market price. As the cars pass along through the open country, these farms are in plain view from the window. The laborers in active duty, and the great wheat wagons heavily loaded rolling along within stone's throw of us. Square-mile farms are common. 640 acres which are called sections. A 'quarter section' is the usual size for a claim, then there are 'three claims,' when the purchaser engages to plant trees on ten out of the 160. The confidence that these people have in the future is melancholy; they are planting seeds of apple trees in expectation of seeing the apples grow.

BANK.

WALTER MANN, Pres't. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cash'r.
St. Paul, Minn. Bismarck, D. T.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK.

Bismarck, - - - Dakota.
Paid up Capital \$50,000

DIRECTORS:
WALTER MANN, G. H. FAIRCHILD,
H. R. POTTER, ASA FISHER,
DAN EISENBERG.

CORRESPONDENTS:
American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants Nat. Bank, St. Paul.

Collections made and promptly remitted. Drafts on all principal cities of Europe. Interest on time deposits.

Agency for sale of passenger tickets to and from Europe by several of the principal lines of steamboats.

28th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE.

In the City of Louisville, on MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1881.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the general assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 2, 1878.

This is a special act, and has never been repealed. The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decision:

1st.—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d.—Its drawings are not fraudulent.
The company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JANUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize, \$50,000 100 Prizes \$100 ea \$10,000
1 Prize, 10,000 200 Prizes 50 ea 10,000
1 Prize, 5,000 500 Prizes 20 ea 10,000
10 Prizes \$1,000 ea 1,000 Prizes 10 ea 10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea 10,000
9 Prizes \$200 each, Approximation Prizes \$2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, 1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, 900

Whole Tickets \$2. Half Tickets \$1.
27 Tickets \$55. 55 Tickets \$100.
Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to W. H. W. COMER, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or to T. J. Comerford, 212 Broadway, New York.

W. H. W. COMER,

Proprietor
TONSorial PARLORS,
Main St., next to First National Bank.
Hair Cutting and Shampooing a Specialty.
HOT AND COLD BATHS.

MEAT MARKET.

MONTANA MARKET.

Corner Second and Main Streets.
JUSTUS BRAGG & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH,
POULTRY, GAME,
Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, Fruit and
Canned Goods.
Special Attention given to the Steamboat Trade.

T. J. MITCHELL,

GENERAL
LAND AGENT,

MANDAN, D. T.

Buy and sell deeded and Railroad lands on commission; select and locate Homestead, Pre-emption and Tree Culture claims, and contracts for breaking and planting trees on tree claims; have complete township plats of all surveyed lands west of the Missouri River on the Missouri Division of the North Pacific Railroad.

Soldiers' Additional Homesteads

And Sioux Half-Breed Scrip Furnished at Reasonable Rates

to parties who prefer to perfect title to lands without residing thereon. Can also furnish, at reduced rates,

Certified Scrip

which can be used in payment for Pre-emption lands the same as money. Correspondence solicited.

H. B. HANES. A. G. DAVIS.
BISMARCK TREE PLANTING COMPANY,

Bismarck, - - - Dakota.

We are prepared to furnish trees for "tree culture" or ornamental shrubbery, in quantities to suit, delivered to any station on the North Pacific west of Detroit, Minn., at the following rates, payable C. O. D.:
Cottonwood, 2 years old, \$5 per thousand.
Cottonwood cuttings, 2 feet long, \$4 per thousand.
Cottonwood, 3 to 4 years old, \$6 per thousand.
Box Elder, for shade trees, 5 to 10 cents each.
Box Elder cuttings, \$5 per thousand.
Siberian Elm (Bullberry) for hedges and fruit, perfectly hardy, 5 to 25 cents each.
White Ash, for shade trees, 5 to 20 cents each.
All kinds of ornamental trees from the oldest nursery in Minnesota. Trees set at reasonable rates by an experienced tree-planter.
Address orders to
H. B. HANES & A. G. DAVIS, Managers,
Bismarck, Dakota.

Sweet & Stoyell,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 11 North 4th Street,

BISMARCK, D. T.

Lands Located Bought and Sold.

Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title to all lands and town property in Burleigh County furnished.
We have the only complete set of abstracts in the county. Contested land claims before the local and General Land Offices made a specialty.

LUMBER

WHOLESALE BUILDING MATERIAL

We can supply anything used in the construction of a Building.

Write us. C. S. WEAVER & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES

EMANUEL C. BROHOLM,

34 N. Fourth St.,

Practical Boot Maker,

— Likewise —

BUILDER OF SHOES

Perfect fits Guaranteed. Only the Best Material used. Custom Work a Specialty. Repairing Neatly Done.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

H. KARBERG,

INDIAN TRADER,

AND DEALER IN

General Merchandise,

Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Bismarck and Ft. Buford

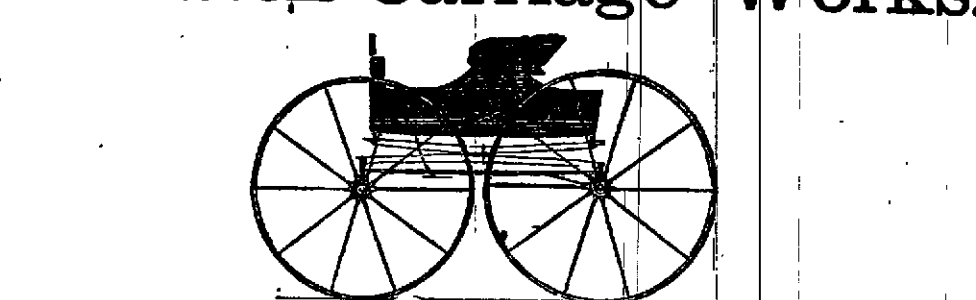
STAGE AND EXPRESS

A. D.

U. S. MAIL.
Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and Intervenor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., making the full trip in five days. Stages will leave Fort Buford on same days as from Bismarck, at 6 a. m.
For express, freight or message apply to
JOHN LEASUE,
Agent, at J. W. Raymond & Co.'s, or to
LEIGHTON & JORDAN, Fort Buford

CARRIAGE WORKS

Bismarck Carriage Works.



CARRIAGE SIGN PAINTING

Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing in all its details a specialty.
W. H. FREDERICKSON.

E. SCHIFFLER,
FINE

Merchant Tailor,

No. 86 Main St., Opposite Sheridan House, Bismarck, D. T.

A Selection of both Foreign and Domestic Cloths.

HOTEL. DRUGS.

R. R. MARSH. J. D. WAKEMAN

MERCHANTS HOTEL.

Cor. Main and 3d Sts., Bismarck, D. T.

MARSH & WAKEMAN, Props.

Building new and commodious, rooms large, comfortable and tastefully furnished. First-class in every particular. Bills reasonable. 3-27

J. G. MALLOY. P. F. MALLOY

WESTERN HOUSE,

MALLOY BROS., Proprietors.

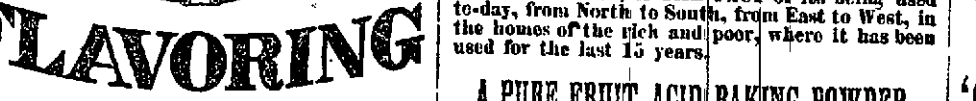
Excellent accommodations at reasonable rates. Also Agents of the

Cunard line of Steamers.

Passage tickets from New York and Boston to all seaports in Europe and Great Britain.

Natural Fruit Flavors.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial essences. ALWAYS EXHIBIT IN STRENGTH. WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATION OF IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by

STEELE & PRICE,
Makers of Lapulpa Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

TAILOR.

T. J. TULLY,

FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailor,

No. 38 Main Street,

Bismarck, - - - Dakota.

A HOME

Built on Easy Monthly

Payments by

C. S. WEAVER & CO.

TAILORING

Just Received!

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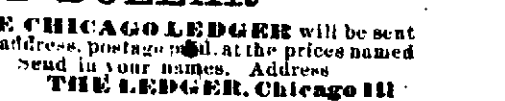
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Some Reminiscences of Thackeray.
January Atlantic.
When I saw Mr. Thackeray pass our car-
riage door I knew him, and therefore cap-
tured him. Desirous of making way for him,
I remarked to my fellow-travelers, a Frenchman
and his wife, "I would like to make a place for Mr. Thackeray." The fact
that I named Mr. Thackeray made no im-
pression, apparently, on my French friends.
I annotated my remark by saying, "Mr.
Thackeray, the celebrated English author." Same
indifference. Having hailed Mr. Thackeray
and got him installed, as a preliminary remark
I referred to my effort to explain his status to my neighbors, and to
the impression I had made.
He laughed, and said: "Oh, it takes fifty
years for an English reputation to travel to
France." (Indeed, something strongly con-
firming that view happened only last year.
To a congress of literary men called to meet
in Paris, invitations were sent out to for-
eign authors of distinction to be present,
and among them to Thackeray and Dickens.)
He discussed the reasons for the American
Revolution, claiming that the resistance of
our ancestors to the stamp act was unjusti-
fiable. "I am afraid the case for the defense
was weak, for at that time, being a college
graduate, I think I had studied almost every-
thing a man ought to know for the literary
salvation except American history.
The interest of the conversation centered
on his treatment of women in his works.
It being represented that he took a low view
of female character, his reply literally was,
"Would you have me describe them other
way have me describe them other than they
are?" That of course provoked a discus-
sion as to the facts. He became commu-
nicative about himself; he spoke of his can-
didacy for parliament, what it cost him—a
large amount of money, which he named.
He stood for the University of Oxford, and
was beaten by Sir Robert Walter Cardwell,
in those killing lectures. He said the aristoc-
racy had cut him. He spoke particularly
of Lord Wensleydale, the Baron Parke of
the lawyers. He and Wensleydale had long
been friends, "but after the lectures," said
Thackeray, "he cut me completely."
I remarked to Mr. Thackeray that he had
ventured no criticisms upon our people af-
ter his return home; and that I should be
glad to know what displeased him most in
our ways. He replied promptly, "the abuse
heaped by the newspapers on one another;
and it wasn't cleverly done, with the excep-
tion of a Philadelphia editor, and I told him
to keep watch on him." If Mr. Thackeray
could come again, what would he say? The
remarks which were, perhaps, of the deep-
est interest related to the style of authors.
One sentence can never be forgotten: "If
I were to write as I would like, I would
adopt the style of Fielding and Smollett;
but society would not tolerate it."
The discussion now going on between
realism or naturalism and sentimentalism or
idealism is here foreshadowed. Of course
we condemn much that Fielding and Smol-
lett wrote, and what Zola writes, because
they speak too plainly, grossly, if you like;
but it remains essentially true that their
style, as a style, is now fighting for recog-
nition with some chance of success.
Thackeray has, to my mind, not only
been influenced in his style by his models,
Fielding and Smollett, but by the style in
which fiction is treated by the best French
authors. The condensed, incisive, epigram-
matic, and natural style of Thackeray is
clearly characteristic of the modern French
school of fiction.
A Rare Old Bible.
There is an old Bible in the Congressional
Library, in the Capitol, which is well worth
an examination. It is of Italian origin, and
is supposed to have been written in the
thirteenth or fourteenth century, but the
actual date is unknown. It is written in
Latin, upon vellum, in clear, bold charac-
ters, and extremely uniform. The writing
is in two columns, about three inches wide,
with a margin of two inches. It is embel-
lished with 146 miniature paintings, and
upward of 1,200 smaller illuminations, which
are beautifully executed and are as brilliant
to-day as the day they were done. The
initials of books and prologs are two and a
half inches in height. It is contained in
two large volumes, and cost gold was at
ment \$2,200 in gold, when gold was at a
high premium, and was purchased at a sale
of the library of Henry Perkins, Harworth
Park, near London, in June, 1873. The
skins in the first volume have been repaired,
and, except five in the second volume, they
are nearly all perfect.

CONSTANTINOPLE PICTURES.

A City With One Hundred Thousand Dogs.
The Sultan's Ladies Lacking in Personal
Loveliness, and Minus Garters.
Correspondence Baltimore American.
The population of Constantinople is prob-
ably between 500,000 and 600,000 inhabi-
tants, and its harbor is said to be the finest
in the world. The lands also around it,
both in Asia as well as European Turkey,
are of the most productive character; and the
soil, it yields an abundant return. The
city is very irregular, with narrow, dirty
streets, and paved with such heavy boulders
that in a large majority of them it is impos-
sible for a carriage to be driven. The first
place we went to see was the Seraglio, or
Palace of the Sultans. It is very simple in
its construction, and is said to occupy the
spot where was originally the Augustan For-
um. It has three gates, and of them called the
"Gate of Salvation." We took a carriage
also and visited the mosque of St. Sophia,
which is situated near the gate of the Se-
raglio, and said to have been built by Jus-
tinean, and distinguished by six green jas-
per pillars, and eight of porphyry, brought
from Ephesus and Rome. When we entered
the mosque I declined to take off my
shoes, but a little backshish made it all right,
and I put a pair of slippers over them.
This mosque is dedicated to the Eternal
Wisdom, and it was in the church on
this site where the "golden-mouthed"
Chrytodom delivered his renowned, faith-
ful and eloquent discourses. The mosque
of St. Sophia is really very beautiful on the
inside; and while there are probably more
than a dozen others, yet when you see this
you will about have enough of mosques; and
this, I believe, is the only one that was left
standing at the time the city was captured
by the Turks. Not far from the St. Sophia
is a very high building called the Fire
Tower, from which, when a fire breaks out,
signals are thrown out to indicate the local-
ity of the fire. And I am told from this
tower also you can have a magnificent view
of the city and its surroundings, including
Bosphorus, the Golden Horn and the Sea of
Marmora. I have heard a great deal of the
numberless dogs roaming about the streets
of Constantinople, and in this in-
stance it was not exaggerated. To speak
within bounds, I should say there were at
least 100,000 dogs in the city, and I have
seen as many as fourteen of them stretched
out in the street at one place. They are so
lazy—and the streets so narrow—that when
they stretch themselves out, tail and
all, it is almost impossible to pass along
with a carriage without driving over their
tails, and when you do so they set up such
yelping cry as to arouse the entire neigh-
borhood. They seem to the stranger to be a
horrible nuisance; but as the city has no
sanitary regulations, it is necessary, I sup-
pose, to keep the dirty dogs to clear
away the filth of the more dirty
Turks. It is astonishing to see the
number of idle unproductive that
the city contains; and priests—why, to use
a common expression, the whole woods are
full of them, mostly Mohammedans and
Greeks. I was told by a gentleman that
there were not less than 60,000 priests in
Constantinople. This may be an exagger-
ation, but it seems to me that every third
man you meet, is a priest. The natives
here live in the plainest and most inexpen-
sive way; all they want is a piece of coarse
brown bread and a small bunch of grapes
with a cup of Turkish coffee, to last them
almost the entire day. Being in the city
on Friday, we took a carriage and drove
down to the Sultan's palace—or, rather, in
the neighborhood of the palace and vis-
ited the mosque where he resorts every Friday
for prayers. We were there quite early,
and consequently had to wait for some time
before his Highness made his appearance.
All great men have an idea that the longer
they keep the populace in waiting on their
movements the greater they appear; and
this poor creature being silly as well as
great, of course had to overdo
the thing. The soldiers long before
his appearance, had formed them-
selves into line, several bands discoursed
national music, and then came the state car-
riages, filled with veiled Circassian and
Turkish women, attended by the tall,
straight, bearded eunuchs from Nubia and
Upper Egypt; then the soldiers formed
themselves in line from the palace gate to
the mosque, and men attired in livery swept
and watered the streets, and at last the Sul-
tan was announced by music and the shouts
of "Long live the Sultan!" I had a good op-
portunity to observe the Sultan. He was
rather below the ordinary height, and, al-
though careworn and dejected, he was quite
a good-looking man. He was dressed with
a good deal of taste, and wore upon his head,
of course, the Turkish fez. I had also from
the position of our carriage, being in front,
a good opportunity to observe the women;
and, while a few of them seemed rather good-
looking, the most of them were ugly, clumsy
creatures. They were not tidy, either; their
dresses were loose and their shoes were fasten-
ed with garters, and, having slipped down,
exposed their big ankles, and I came to the
conclusion that there are very few of the
neat, trim thoroughbreds now left among
the Turkish women.

THEY DIED TOGETHER.

A Pathetic Incident of the Wreck of the Ship
Eric Near Melbourne.
From the Alta Californian, San Francisco.
Henry Wasson, formerly chief officer of
the ship Eric the Red, who has arrived from
the other side of the Pacific, tells a thrilling
story, the main points of which are as fol-
lows: On the night of September 16th the
Eric sighted Cape Otway light, and every-
one on board was confident that the voy-
age would soon be at an end and were look-
ing forward to Melbourne on the morrow.
The light breeze which prevailed was
just sufficient to give the ship headway.
At midnight the second officer called the
captain on deck and reported that a heavy
fog had settled over the land, which was
scarcely visible. Orders were given about
1:30 A. M. to wear ship, but there was not
sufficient wind to accomplish the maneu-
ver. The vessel refused to go round.
The light which had up to this time
been invisible, suddenly shown out and
made visible to all the perilous situation
they were in. A long, narrow ridge of cruel
rocks runs out some few miles from the
cape. It was between this ridge and the
fog, precipitous coast that the vessel lay,
slowly drifting to her doom. The only
passengers were a gentleman named Gould
and his wife. They had been married at
Bath but a few weeks previous to the ves-
sel's departure from New York. Mrs. Gould
had developed incipient consumption and
by the advice of the doctors had undertaken
a sea voyage with a view to combat the dire
malady. The young couple had enjoyed
themselves during the trip and were eagerly
looking forward to the termination of the
voyage. The vessel was now rapidly drift-
ing to destruction and no power on earth
could avert her breaking on the reef. Cap-
tain Doane and his officers stood on the
poop, giving orders to the crew to get the
boats out. Two of them were launched,
but the current carried them among the
breakers, where they were smashed to pieces.
At 3 A. M., just as daylight broke, the ill-
fated ship with one bound struck upon the
reef. The shock took six of her crew who
were clustered on the forecastle head right
over their feet, and a succeeding sea sweep-
ing over ship carried them with it. Mr. and
Mrs. Gould were with the survivors on the
poop. With fearful countenances and looks
of horror they saw their end approaching.
The captain exhorted them to allow him to
have them lashed to a spar, but either through
fear, or a hope of being saved by some other
method, they steadily refused. The ship
was now grinding and crushing among the
breakers. The sharp rocks were playing
havoc with the timbers and the huge waves
rolling in shore would lift her again and
again only to bring her nearer to destruc-
tion. Blue lights and rockets were burned,
but the light-keepers state that owing to
the heavy fog they never saw them. Morn-
ing came at last, the breeze had freshened
to a gale, but still the pall of mist hung
over the land. At 4 A. M. the house on
deck got loose and upon it the captain, Mrs.
Gould and sixteen others embarked. One
heavy sea lifted it off the deck and they found
themselves adrift upon the ocean. Their fate
was, however, not yet decided. The sea
was washing over the frail house. One huge
wave swept Mr. and Mrs. Gould and three
sailors in the raving gulf. It was impos-
sible to save them. Ropes there were none,
and they disappeared almost immediately.
When last seen they were clinging to each
other. The next morning the mounted
troopers engaged searching the seashore for
the dead found the bodies, interlocked in
each other's arms. United in life, they were
not divided in death. Their stiff embrace
rendering it impossible to separate them,
they were buried in one coffin. The bodies
of five of the crew were found at various
points along the coast bearing marks of bruise
from contact with the rocks. The sur-
vivors, after remaining on the deckhouse
for twenty hours, were picked up by the
steamer Dawn on her passage from Adelaide
to Melbourne.

QUEER REMEDIES.

The Peculiar Manner in Which People Try to
Cure Themselves.
From Chambers' Journal.
At an inquest held at Bradwell, Bucks,
on the body of a five year old girl who died
of hydrophobia, one of the witnesses de-
posed that two days after the child was bit-
ten, the buried dog was disinterred, its liv-
er extracted, and a piece of it, weighing
about an ounce, and a half, frizzled on a
fork before the fire until it was dried up,
and then given to the child, who ate it free-
ly, but, nevertheless, died. Not an over-
nice remedy, but hardly nastier than mag-
pie dust, which no less a personage than the
Princess Bismarck apparently deems an in-
fallible specific for epilepsy, since, no long
ago than January last, the President of
the Eckenferder Shooting Club addressed the
following circular to the members of that
association: "Her Highness Princess
Bismarck wishes to receive, before the 18th
inst., as many magpies as possible, from the
burned remains of which an anti-epileptic
powder may be manipulated. I permit
myself, therefore, high and well born sir, to
entreat that you will forthwith shoot as
many magpies as you can in your preserves,
and forward the same to the Chief Forester
Lange, at Friedrichsrub or hither without
paying for their carriage, down to the 18th
of this month."
Sid Walter Scott's piper, John Bruce,
spent a whole Sunday selecting twelve stons
from twelve south running streams, with the
purpose that his sick master might sleep up-
on them and become whole. Scott was not
the man to hurt the honest fellow's feelings
by ridiculing the notion of such a remedy
proving of avail; so he caused Bruce to be
told that the recipe was infallible, but it was
absolutely necessary to success that the
stones should be wrapped in the petticoat of
a widow who had never wished to marry
again; upon learning which the Highlander

GEN. GARFIELD.

He Already Begins to Feel the Torments of
Office-Seeking.
In a late interview Gen. Garfield spoke
of the vast number of his acquaintances,
constantly widening during fifty years,
and grouped them into classes; (1st), the
home group, including nearly all the voters
of his district; (2d), the school group, in-
cluding all persons interested in education;
(3d), the church to which he belongs; (4th),
the army group, of more than 100,000 men,
acquaintances of his public life, includ-
ing 2,000 members of Congress,
besides hosts of others. He said:
I am ready find that a percentage of these
grounds, will be disposed to take advantage
of their acquaintance with me, whether it be
intimate or casual, to ask official favors,
appointments, etc. Of course, many of them
will be unfit or unworthy recipients of the
favors they will seek, or for other reasons it
will be impracticable to give them what they
ask. I shall be compelled to refuse them,
and thus shall cause them as well as
myself pain.
Speaking particularly of the tenacity and
pertinacity of office-seekers, and the pain
which some of them have already begun to
inflict upon him, Gen. Garfield remarked:
"It may appear very foolish to be greatly
annoyed at what seems to be little things,
or by the dogged persistence of those we
term small people, but it cannot be helped
sometimes. Some of my recent experi-
ences in this regard remind me of the story
of the ichneumon and the crocodile on the
bank of the Nile. The keen, cunning, cru-
el creature called the ichneumon, watches
until it sees the crocodile fast asleep with
his mouth open. It then rushes quickly
down his throat and with sharp teeth and
claws takes hold of the very vitals of the great
crocodile, which with all his strength is
utterly powerless to loosen the hold of this
relentless little tormentor. He rolls and
writhes in his strong agony and desperation,
and at last dies. Imagine a crocodile with
hundreds of ichneumons down his throat,
and you have a picture of the torture that
may be inflicted upon a sensitive, sympa-
thetic nature by the horde of office-seekers
which attacks a new president or any other
man who has patronage to bestow at the
coming of a new administration. 'A presi-
dent labors under a disadvantage that the
crocodile does not,' said Gen. Garfield;
'the ichneumon that assails a president do
not wait till he is asleep, nor do they come
singly. They come in at all times, and
seasons, and in squads and in regiments

THE SPRINGER RE-APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Springer's re-appoint-
ment bill provides that whenever a new State is
admitted to the Union the representatives assigned to
it shall be in addition to the present number rep-
resenting that section 23 revised statute of the United
States, shall be amended so as to read as follows:
The number of each State, as soon as practi-
cable after the passage of this act, and at every
subsequent apportionment of representatives in
congress after a new census shall divide the
State as herein provided. Each State shall con-
stitute one or more congressional districts, and
each congressional district shall constitute one
congressional district. States entitled to two repre-
sentatives shall be divided into congressional districts
as nearly equal in population as possible. States en-
titled to three representatives shall constitute two
congressional districts in which there shall be
elected three representatives in the manner
hereinafter provided. States entitled to
four representatives shall be divided into
three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to five representatives shall constitute
three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to six representatives shall constitute
four districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other three shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seven representatives shall constitute
five districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other four shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eight representatives shall constitute
six districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other five shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to nine representatives shall constitute
seven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other six shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ten representatives shall constitute
eight districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eleven representatives shall constitute
nine districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eight shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twelve representatives shall constitute
ten districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other nine shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirteen representatives shall constitute
eleven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ten shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fourteen representatives shall constitute
twelve districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eleven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifteen representatives shall constitute
thirteen districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twelve shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixteen representatives shall constitute
fourteen districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirteen shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventeen representatives shall constitute
fifteen districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fourteen shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighteen representatives shall constitute
sixteen districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifteen shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to nineteen representatives shall constitute
seventeen districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixteen shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty representatives shall constitute
eighteen districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventeen shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty-one representatives shall constitute
nineteen districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighteen shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty-two representatives shall constitute
twenty districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other nineteen shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty-three representatives shall constitute
twenty-one districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty-four representatives shall constitute
twenty-two districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty-one shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty-five representatives shall constitute
twenty-three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty-two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty-six representatives shall constitute
twenty-four districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty-three shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty-seven representatives shall constitute
twenty-five districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty-four shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty-eight representatives shall constitute
twenty-six districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty-five shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to twenty-nine representatives shall constitute
twenty-seven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty-six shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty representatives shall constitute
twenty-eight districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty-seven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty-one representatives shall constitute
twenty-nine districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty-eight shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty-two representatives shall constitute
thirty districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other twenty-nine shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty-three representatives shall constitute
thirty-one districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty-four representatives shall constitute
thirty-two districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty-one shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty-five representatives shall constitute
thirty-three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty-two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty-six representatives shall constitute
thirty-four districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty-three shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty-seven representatives shall constitute
thirty-five districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty-four shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty-eight representatives shall constitute
thirty-six districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty-five shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to thirty-nine representatives shall constitute
thirty-seven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty-six shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty representatives shall constitute
thirty-eight districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty-seven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty-one representatives shall constitute
thirty-nine districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty-eight shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty-two representatives shall constitute
forty districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other thirty-nine shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty-three representatives shall constitute
forty-one districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty-four representatives shall constitute
forty-two districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty-one shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty-five representatives shall constitute
forty-three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty-two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty-six representatives shall constitute
forty-four districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty-three shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty-seven representatives shall constitute
forty-five districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty-four shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty-eight representatives shall constitute
forty-six districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty-five shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to forty-nine representatives shall constitute
forty-seven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty-six shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty representatives shall constitute
forty-eight districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty-seven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty-one representatives shall constitute
forty-nine districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty-eight shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty-two representatives shall constitute
fifty districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other forty-nine shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty-three representatives shall constitute
fifty-one districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty-four representatives shall constitute
fifty-two districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty-one shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty-five representatives shall constitute
fifty-three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty-two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty-six representatives shall constitute
fifty-four districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty-three shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty-seven representatives shall constitute
fifty-five districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty-four shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty-eight representatives shall constitute
fifty-six districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty-five shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to fifty-nine representatives shall constitute
fifty-seven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty-six shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty representatives shall constitute
fifty-eight districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty-seven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty-one representatives shall constitute
fifty-nine districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty-eight shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty-two representatives shall constitute
sixty districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other fifty-nine shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty-three representatives shall constitute
sixty-one districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty-four representatives shall constitute
sixty-two districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty-one shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty-five representatives shall constitute
sixty-three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty-two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty-six representatives shall constitute
sixty-four districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty-three shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty-seven representatives shall constitute
sixty-five districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty-four shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty-eight representatives shall constitute
sixty-six districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty-five shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to sixty-nine representatives shall constitute
sixty-seven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty-six shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy representatives shall constitute
sixty-eight districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty-seven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy-one representatives shall constitute
sixty-nine districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty-eight shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy-two representatives shall constitute
seventy districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other sixty-nine shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy-three representatives shall constitute
seventy-one districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy-four representatives shall constitute
seventy-two districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy-one shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy-five representatives shall constitute
seventy-three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy-two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy-six representatives shall constitute
seventy-four districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy-three shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy-seven representatives shall constitute
seventy-five districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy-four shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy-eight representatives shall constitute
seventy-six districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy-five shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to seventy-nine representatives shall constitute
seventy-seven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy-six shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty representatives shall constitute
seventy-eight districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy-seven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty-one representatives shall constitute
seventy-nine districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy-eight shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty-two representatives shall constitute
eighty districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other seventy-nine shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty-three representatives shall constitute
eighty-one districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty-four representatives shall constitute
eighty-two districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty-one shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty-five representatives shall constitute
eighty-three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty-two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty-six representatives shall constitute
eighty-four districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty-three shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty-seven representatives shall constitute
eighty-five districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty-four shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty-eight representatives shall constitute
eighty-six districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty-five shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to eighty-nine representatives shall constitute
eighty-seven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty-six shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety representatives shall constitute
eighty-eight districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty-seven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety-one representatives shall constitute
eighty-nine districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty-eight shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety-two representatives shall constitute
ninety districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other eighty-nine shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety-three representatives shall constitute
ninety-one districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety-four representatives shall constitute
ninety-two districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety-one shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety-five representatives shall constitute
ninety-three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety-two shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety-six representatives shall constitute
ninety-four districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety-three shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety-seven representatives shall constitute
ninety-five districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety-four shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety-eight representatives shall constitute
ninety-six districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety-five shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to ninety-nine representatives shall constitute
ninety-seven districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety-six shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to one hundred representatives shall constitute
ninety-eight districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety-seven shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to one hundred and one representatives shall constitute
ninety-nine districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety-eight shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to one hundred and two representatives shall constitute
one hundred districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other ninety-nine shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to one hundred and three representatives shall constitute
one hundred and one districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other one hundred shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to one hundred and four representatives shall constitute
one hundred and two districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other one hundred and one shall be
elected one representative each. States en-
titled to one hundred and five representatives shall constitute
one hundred and three districts, one of which shall elect two
representatives, and in the other one

AT FIFTY.

From Harper's Bazar.

Yes, fifty is a great age—people seem to think it; a half century. I have felt it as I looked back upon the years: I have felt it as I looked before me in the glass; I have felt it in the society of Belle and her mates; I have felt it when people treated me with the cool politeness due their own self-respect, and, that done, have fled to the charms of little Belle and Alice, that only yesterday I remember in their cradles; and if I had any common-sense I should not have felt it with the regret I did.

But I lured all along to be growing toward fifty. I hated to see that I could not sit out doors of an evening without a little shawl; that I could not take the old rambles and rides of my youth unless fatigued; that instead of thrilling freshly in every nerve to the beauty of sunset and scenery as I used to do, I quivered only in remembering how I used to thrill.

And then, too, I dreaded to be old, thinking if some day—some day—Maskelynn should see me, and pass by without knowing me, or, if knowing me, knowing only to suffer mortal shock at the sight, never thinking that Maskelynn also was growing old. Ah, perhaps I should have dreaded it all the more if I had thought the years were setting faces in the smooth olive of that face, were dimming the fire of those great eyes, were whitening the darkness of the locks that fell across that brow of his, were impairing the music of that voice. I never did think it. To me he had a sort of immortality. And now—now I am fifty years old, as I was yesterday; but it is not bitter any more, as it was yesterday, with that old bitterness of vanished strength and interest; for I love life. I feel the blood bounding in my veins; death seems farther away than ever—it is only bitter now because I have nothing but this old face, this old heart, these aged-up fifty years to give Maskelynn. It is bitter, too, lest people should smile at Maskelynn.

I was sitting in the porch thinking of my years, that day. After all, it seemed but the day before that I had sat there with the delicious odor of the honeysuckle blowing all about me in the dusk, and Maskelynn sat at my side, and the very air we breathed fanned to and fro in the fragrance full of the dark sweet mystery of love. It seemed as if all the world had been made just to come to blossom in that evening, stars and winds and vaults of heaven, the eventing of the first said in words that he loved me, although our lives had grown together so far years that we had each known the thought of the other without speaking, and knew that there were no others on earth that could ever come as close to either of us as the other did.

But this crowned the whole with certainty, and we looked in each other's faces in the gleams of the starlight as if we were the two only people on the planet. Alas, we were not!

For Maskelynn was still very young; and the traveler for a commercial house, he had his way to make. It was the morning after that night in the dark and the dew and the honeysuckle odor that he left the ring on my finger, and went off on one of his journeys. He was to go down the river to New Orleans before he returned; and he took the steamer *Beautemps* at St. Louis—and it was thirty years before I heard from him how it all happened. But the world is full of tongues, and I heard it, all the same, on the four winds that blow no one knows whither.

There had taken passage on that fatal steamer a wealthy planter of Louisiana, with his wife; an invalid French lady, and their young daughter Adele. She was a lovely little thing, this Adele, and she sang like a bird. Maskelynn heard her singing one evening, and, passionately fond of music, he soon made her acquaintance, and was singing with her. She was as child-like, too, as she was young and pretty; she had soon confided to him all her affairs, and he, secure in his plighted love, and never dreaming of misadventure or trouble, became her hourly associate, and took pleasure in her constant companionship.

One afternoon they sat in their accustomed seat, reading, as it happened, from the same book. In their occupation and their talk they had taken no notice of the excitement of the people about them, and if they knew they were among the *Charon's*, so they had been doing half the week, and thought nothing of it. And all at once a shriek of countless voices rent the air; there was a shock and an explosion, as if the bottomless pit had broken through the bed of the river. The air was full of flying beams and falling men and women; the river was full of them; and they were two among them all, Adele and her father.

Afloat in the branches of a huge tree that was sailing and swirling down the river, and in no immediate danger of destruction, but exhausted, and unable to do more than keep the breath they had for a while. If others had been saved, they had reached one of the banks, or had been picked up by the *Charon's* boats. The quick Southern dusk was upon them before Adele had done more than open her eyes and close them again. Neither she nor he had been seriously hurt, but they were absolutely alone in the thick night and the rushing river. What could they do but comfort one another, poor children, sitting side by side in the cradle made by the big branches, and trembling at all the dark, unknown tumult of the torrent, lest suddenly, with a shock that might have wrecked them had not their clothes been caught on the branches, they were anchored on a mud-spit, and the stream was sweeping by?

The morning dawned redly over the great sea-like river. Flat-boat and raft and steamer went along; but no one saw their signals, or seeing them, no one heeded them. Another weary night, famished and faint, but keeping each other's courage up, and at noon of the next day they were taken off. But in the two days and nights Maskelynn had loved him. And when, in turn, she learned that her love was in vain, it was only by force of arms that he hindered her from seeking the watery death from which he had rescued her. The poor little passionate tropical creature!

He saw her, however, no more for a month after the time that he left her at her father's door in New Orleans, where he found the black-robed parents, who had themselves been saved, but who had thought their child lost, and received her as one raised from the grave, and would have given Maskelynn their all as her preserver. But Maskelynn did not present himself there again; and it was not till his return from a trip through the neighboring region that Adele's father was able to find him, and to beseech him to come if he would save his child a second time from death. And he found her on the brink of madness.

Compelled by their kindness, and their grief, he could do nothing but remain, and add his efforts to theirs. It was a superb home; wealth and art and climate could hardly do more to make it perfect. Perhaps the sense of its ease and luxury were delicious to the tired and almost penniless young man. And then there were always flowers, music, painting, morning and evening like shadows, cordial warmth and blessing, and the lovely young creature whose trouble his presence was beginning to lighten. Oh, yes, you see I am excusing Maskelynn—trying to make you excuse him. But it was all to be foreseen. Three against one! It was the world against one. For here at home was an obscure young woman, with

her barely comfortable support; and there, on the other hand, were beauty, wealth, distinction, and all the promotion and success that come in the train of such things. But it was none of these that weighed upon Maskelynn. It was the one thought that his own action, his own passion, that was driving the pitiful young girl to a mad-house. He felt that the sacrifice of his own dreams of happiness was a trifle in the way of expiation. And for me—pray do not smile at the idea—somehow subtly felt that he and I were at one; that I could only desire and urge him to absolve himself from any wrong-doing in the affair; that it would be my wish—as it was my wish—that he should not suffer a life-long burden on his conscience, whether that conscience was markedly sensitive or not, for the mere sake of our own present content, which never would be content, in fact, while he was restless under an accusing spirit and I was wretched in his want of ease.

And so he married Adele. Perhaps it would have been better had he written me the story of it, and not have left me to my imaginations. But he thought the course kindest to me was to let me think him a villain, and be healed of my hurt the sooner. And then, too—you must not think all of me for saying it—I appeared to him so altogether lovely and to be loved that he could not but believe, cost him what it might, that I should speedily be happy in the love of one I should hold to be a better man.

And from that hour his career began—the career of no commercial traveler, but that of the son of a rich and powerful house, put forward for fresh honors all the time, now Governor, now Senator, and when war came, unwilling to take arms against either his native North or his adopted South, going with the others to the villa on the Mediterranean, where life was a long dream of idleness and ease. He was a good husband, I am glad to know. He never allowed himself to feel that Adele had done him an injury; he forced himself always to look at the other side, and value the advantages he received through connection with her father. She was a gentle little being, always beautiful, never altogether of perfectly strong mind or will again, but living and breathing through him; and she lived and breathed through him for twenty years. He could only be proud of her in a certain way, as a southern springs, in congressional life, as they were known in Europe; her exquisite grace, her dark large-eyed loveliness, the simplicity of her always perfect ladyhood, if one may use the word, were things always to admire, and crowds followed her. He also admired her; he had a tender care for her, a gentle attachment to her, and if he never loved her, he never knew he did not. She hardly remembered that he had ever had his poor pale passion in the night. She died at last, thinking of him as only her own, and thinking him for the bliss he had given her in his long faithfulness. But his poor pale passion had become an ideal thing to him, a sort of pole-star around which his soul revolved so entirely as to be automatic and unconscious in its motion. He did not actively and all the time remember it, but it helped to shape his course, and it was always there.

And at last, then, Maskelynn was his own master once more. But of me in his freedom it did not occur to him to think as an actual possibility in flesh and blood. He had never heard of me; he had never dared to ask for me; he took it for granted that I was long since another man's wife. And when, after some years more, in a manner unawares to himself, the memory began to work in his heart, he came to the old town again as a pilgrim visits a shrine, and without a dream of finding me.

And in all these years, after the first one of unbearable suffering, I had staid there in my home doing the duty that came first to hand, both since it was duty, and since it might prevent my pain. And the pain had passed at length, had left only a soreness and sorrow, had become sublimated as it were, into something I would not lose for all its pain. One by one, father and mother, brother and sister, had left me, but I still dwelt in the sweet old house, and sat of summer evenings on the porch among the honeysuckles. At first I had thought I could never breathe their breath again; but at last it had grown precious to me; it was my all of the love, of the life, I had hoped for. But the score and more of years had not been unhappy to me; my daily routine had taken much thought; the poor children that I taught, and Belle and Alice and the rest, served in some degree to keep me young; for, as I said, I hated to grow old; and if any one was old enough to say they could hardly know me for more than the eldest sister of the young girls about me, my skin still so smooth, the color on my cheek so delicate, the pale gold of my hair still untouched by silver, it was apt to move my heart with a little pulse of pleasure, although I knew, in truth, and for all that, that fifty years must always count for fifty years. Now and then I heard of Maskelynn in his public life—I had not exactly thought it wrong, once when I went to a large city, to buy a photograph of him, with those of some other public people; but I kept it locked away, and allowed myself to look at it but rarely. And when I did look at it, it was only with one hurried glance of the eye, one thrill and spring of the heart, lest I sinned, lest I made him sin, and I wrapped it the closer away again. But the day after I had seen that face was always a day of mourning. And at last I knew that he had no longer a wife; and year went by, and year, and year, and he had not come. Sometimes, in wondering and thinking, my heart would beat so loud that it seemed as if only fasting and prayer would still it, and I blushed and burned to think I wasted a throb on one who had long ago ceased to care, who never came to see, and one that I look at, picture, that of the boyish beauty and that of the stalwart man, and burned them to ashes, and prayed that my love might burn to ashes with them, and my heart be cold and at peace in that my fiftyth year.

But if I had not learned every line of the latter picture by heart, whether I would or no, I might not have known Maskelynn when he came sauntering by the gate that night, and gave a look at the porch, and started as if a bolt had struck him, and stopped and leaned his folded arms on the gate, and stared at me as I sat there.

He knew me. In the softly beginning shadows of twilight my face seemed hardly changed, and air and attitude was still the same. He knew me but he did not believe in me; he thought something had happened to his brain, or else that he saw a vision, in a trance. He lifted his hat and rubbed his forehead; he half turned to go away; then he wheeled about, and opened the gate, and came slowly up the path, with his solemn gaze fixed upon me. Ah, how sweet the honeysuckle breath came, stirred by his advancing motion!

"Maskelynn!" I replied. And I felt as he did—impossible to say whether I was dead or alive, whether it was this world or the next, whether I really saw him, or if it was all a dream, or if it had been many times before, but I dreamed I did. And then I said to myself, "The worst has come. I shall hear presently that Maskelynn is dead." But he was saying to himself—and yet I heard him: "Can it be? Is it so? Himself? In the old home? My God! if she should yet be free!" And then a glad cry, and we were in each other's arms. And we were fifty years old.

Too old for such joy; and I drew back all blushing and ashamed, only to be taken in those arms again. He broke off by-and-by a branch of the honeysuckle, and twined it in my hair.

"What would Belle and Alice say?" I murmured.

"Who are Belle and Alice?" said he. And in the sudden jealous space that I had realized anew my fifty years and their twenty.

"I am so old," I said, "and they are so young!"

"For me you have eternal youth," he answered. "We are going to live backward all the years in which I have lost you, since you are so good, my angel, as to love me still, to refuse to reproach me, to forgive me."

And sometimes I ask if they to whom fate seems kinder, and gives a smooth current of love in their early season, have half the depth of delight in it that they find who at a later day love with the concentrated force that, spread out over all the intervening years, might have been a shallow and stagnant pool. Did I love Maskelynn any better at twenty?—Not any fraction so dearly. Did he love me more? I cannot answer for that. One could hardly love more than an abject worshiper loves a saint in her shrine, and so he seems to love.

And so I am to be married to-morrow. I sit here in a daze, while Belle and Alice are weaving garlands on the steps below. It does not seem to strike them as anything strange. "We were always sure you had a romance and a hero, Miss Livia," they say. "Oh, it is like reading a new chapter. And you are going to come back here, after you have seen the great world, and never let us lose you?" And I forget, as I see him coming up the walk while they weave, that I can no more ride and ramble without fatigue, for now I have an arm on which to lean; and I know that I shall thrill once more to sunset and sunrise, water scene and mountain view, for there will be eyes to double all the beauty, and reflect it back on mine. I forget that, any time has been stolen from me when I look at Maskelynn's face, that has only grown stronger and more rugged and noble in the full light of the moon. I thank Heaven, that is letting me begin this life, however short the life may be, so blessed, so blessing, although at fifty years.

RAILROAD NOTES.

A rumor is current that the great Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad company contemplates opening a line to Milwaukee and St. Paul by the absorption of the Milwaukee & Northern, Wisconsin Central and Wisconsin & Minnesota lines, or by a connection with these lines.

The Marshall, Lyon County, News receives the report of a new railroad project by which its town will be benefited. It is stated evidently upon pretty good authority, that the Minneapolis & St. Paul railroad propose to run a new line in a southwesterly direction from Minneapolis, running through the counties of Carver, Sibley, Lincoln and Redwood, and from thence westward.

On Tuesday last a petition was signed by 379 legal voters of Otter tail county, residing in some twenty-five different townships, was presented to the board of commissioners, praying that an election be called to vote on the proposition of the New York capitalists for constructing the Minneapolis Northern.

A circular has been issued announcing the appointment of T. W. Tensdale as general agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line, in charge of matters pertaining to the passenger and baggage business.

General Manager Hill of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway has issued a circular announcing the appointment of H. C. Davis as assistant general passenger and ticket agent of that line.

Col. Chas. C. Smith, chief engineer of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway, has made the following appointments to take effect January 1: Fred. Giddings, assistant engineer of completed roads south of Casselton and Barnesville; George W. Tounson, assistant engineer of completed roads north of these points. On their respective divisions they will have charge of the location, construction and repairs of bridges, buildings, water stations and other structures, the location of tracks, also of buildings to be erected by private parties upon railroad grounds. N. D. Miller having been assigned to duty in the construction department, road masters and supervisors of water works will make their reports directly to the chief engineer. From the annual report of the railroad commission of Iowa for this year, it appears there were on the 1st of September, 4,977 miles of railroad in that State, since the census of 1890 has been added to make the mileage over 5,000, an increase of over 581 miles for the year. The average net earnings on stock of all roads is \$1,346.69 per mile, or six percent on a valuation of \$2,493.88 per mile.

Mr. T. W. Tensdale, appointed on the 1st inst. general agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line, to take charge of matters relating to the passenger and baggage business, with headquarters at St. Paul, has taken formal possession of the office and assumed his duties.

No appointment has yet been made of a successor to G. G. Sanborn, whose resignation of the position of general freight and passenger agent of the Northern Pacific road took effect on the 1st inst. It is understood that a new position, that of general traffic manager, is to be created, with the office of the general ticket and passenger agent subordinate thereto.

Immigration prospects for the coming spring are highly favorable for Minnesota and the Northwest. For two months past an average of fifty letters of inquiry per day has been received by the land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway. These came from all sections of the country. Most of them have been from Nebraska and Kansas, portions of which have been affected by drouth during the last three years. The Kansas and Nebraska writers gave doleful accounts of their misfortunes. They now are turning their attention to the Northwest with a view to purchasing lands along the line of the Manitoba road.

Nevada's Bonanza Senator.

Captain James G. Fair, the Bonanza Senator of Nevada, stands five feet eight inches in his stockings and weighs 227 pounds, which, in connection with his financial standing, makes him in all respects a solid man. He wears a long, flowing beard, black as the raven's wing, except where tinged with gray, and his head is surmounted with a heavy growth of black hair, streaked with gray. His complexion is florid, which is no doubt caused by his frequent visits to the heated lower levels of the mines, where the water would seal a man to death in two minutes, and the air reaches a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit. His eyes are brown and sparkling. He was married in California in 1861, and has a family of four children, two boys and two girls.

For tapeworms in horses give one ounce of areas nut or the same quantity of small shield fern root, and follow with a smart purge after a few hours. The animal should fast at least for twelve hours before giving the medicine. Pomegranate root, or even pumpkin seed, will sometimes work equally well.

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RACEK BROS.,
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DEALERS IN
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SHORT LINE.
Composed of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways.
Making the shortest line and the best time between St. Louis and all points in the South, Southwest and Southeast, and Minneapolis and St. Paul, the summer resorts and lake country, the most important of which are Lake Minnetonka and White Bear, of the North, and the great lakes.
Also direct line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all points East.
Tickets on sale at all the important coupon ticket stations throughout the South, East and West, via Peoria.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Of latest make and improvements on through express trains. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
Tickets and sleeping car berth can be secured—
In Minneapolis—At City Ticket Office, No. 8 Washington avenue, W. G. Teller, agent; and at St. Paul & Pacific depot.
In St. Paul—At 116 East Third street, G. H. Hazard, agent.
In St. Louis—At 112 North Fourth street, W. D. Sanborn, agent.

ERIE & MILWAUKEE LINE,
Via New York, Lake Erie and Western, Great Western, Detroit and Milwaukee, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads.
Shortest and Most Direct Route to all points in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Illinois and Iowa, Montana and Dakota Territories, Manitoba and British Possessions.
Mark property "E. & M. Line," and deliver to New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway, foot of Duane street, or 234 street, North River, or Pier 8, East River.
To insure quick time, and have property shipped on Fast Trains, deliver freight at our Depot, foot of Duane street, before 5:30 o'clock, p. m. Get Bills of Lading from G. T. NUTTER, Agent, 401, Broadway, N. Y.
Through Bills of Lading given to all foreign points.

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(makes close connection) (Leaves at St. Paul with)
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2 ROUTES AND 3 DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN Chicago and St. Paul and MINNEAPOLIS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the only Northwestern line connecting in same depot in Chicago with any of the great Eastern and Southern Railways, and is the most convenient route for passengers, with transfers through Hotel or place of business in that city.
Through Tickets and Through Baggage Checks to all principal cities.
Sleeping Trains, thoroughly ballasted, free from dust. Westinghouse Improved Automatic Air-brake, Miller's Safety Platform and Couplings on all Passenger Cars.
The Finest Day Coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars.
This Road connects more Business Centers, Health and Pleasure Resorts, and passes through a finer country, with grand scenery, than any other Northwestern line.
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CELEBRATED
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Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a purely pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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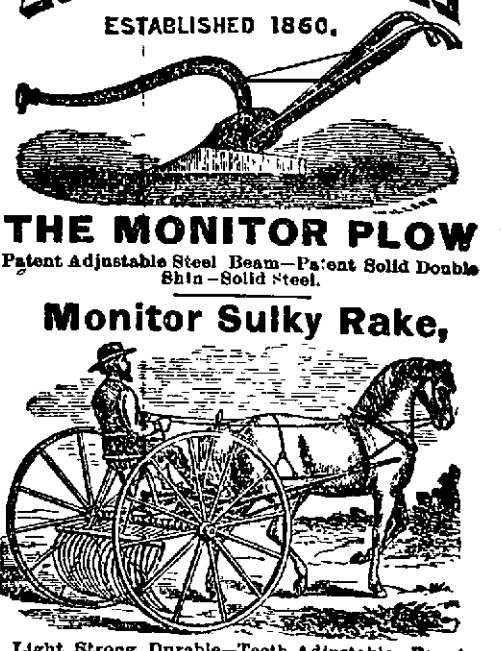
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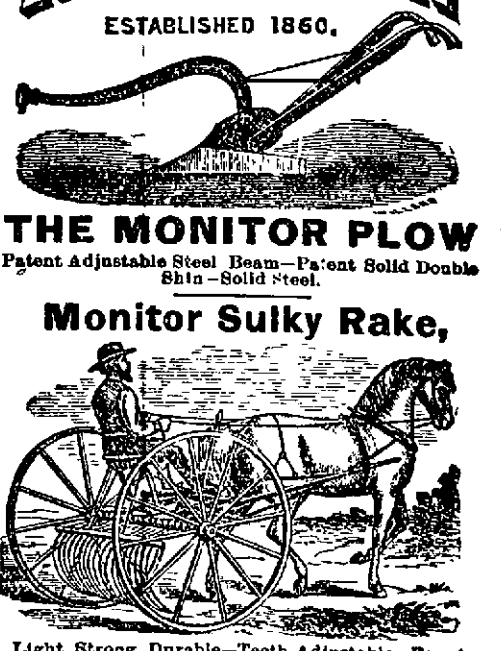
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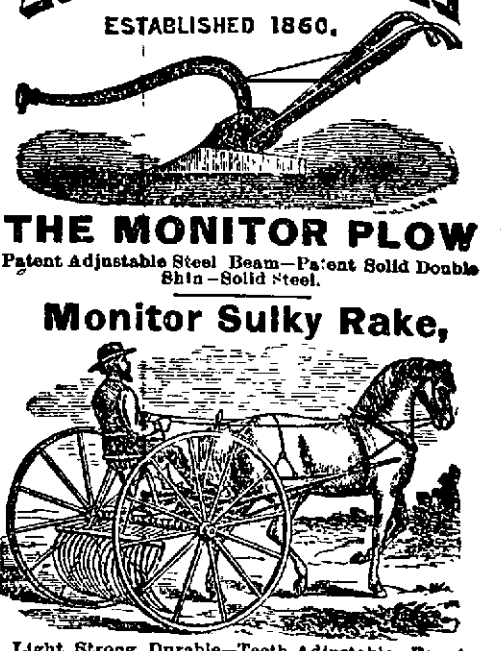
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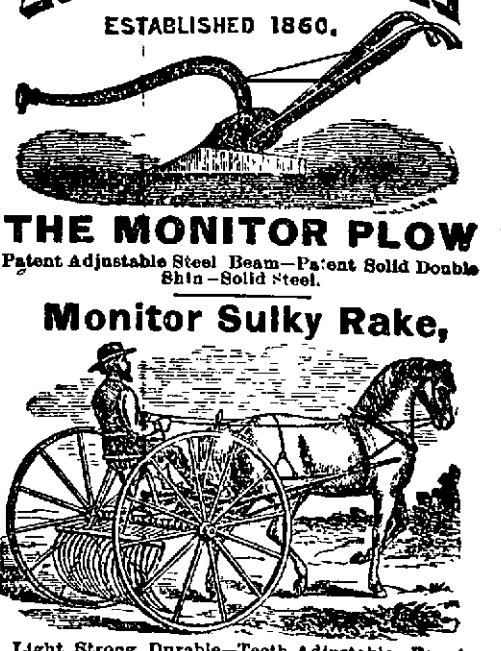
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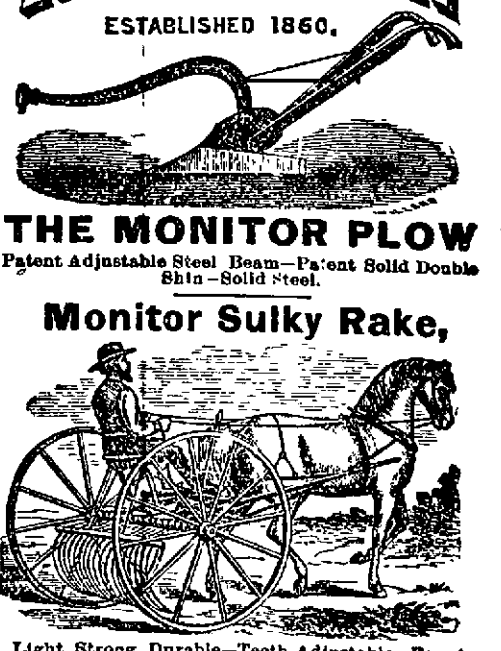
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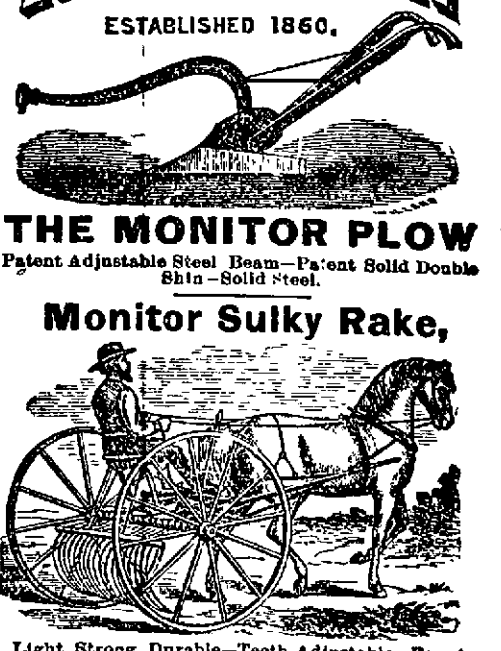
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Monitor Sulky Rake,

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